ESTABLISHED 1832

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,062—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

S. S. "SHANNON."
[illegible] VICTORIA
[illegible] all Passengers
[illegible] will be [illegible] Pier.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
* SHANNON	6962	J. F. Stephens	30th July.
R.M. BRITANNIA	6625	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GARONNE	6436	F. Creery	13th "
R.M. BRINDISI	6301	W. H. Anderson	20th "
* SHANNON	6962	J. F. Stephens	27th "
R.M. ROME	6946	A. R. Dashfield	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	6252	T. F. Creery	10th "

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

R.M. INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
R.M. BRINDISI	6301	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
R.M. ORIENTAL	6861	L. H. Monje	2nd Oct.

The steamers marked R.M. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and Passengers transship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Managon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3-30 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only limited quantity of Baggage will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, on every alternate WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Chinese Steamers are occasionally put on this route, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

F. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mills	4,320	1st Aug., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,162	1st Sept., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 320	Rs. 225	Rs. 120

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 2nd, and VENICE on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	G. Wallnöchofer	4,766	12th Aug.
ARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,236	12th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 370	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 2 MONTHS	Rs. 560	Rs. 376
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1092	Rs. 736

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "North deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GOSHA	L. Brelich	4,200	21st Aug. 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 83, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 20, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—3, Quay Francois Joseph.
PASSAGE SEASON 1897.
PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 200.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st July, at 5 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,029 tons, on the 28th July about next, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Rassilm, Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Dugahm, Bushire, Mahommerah Basrah, or the foregoing or any other. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about 29th July.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA" 2,026 tons, on or about 13th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,026 tons, on or about 5th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th July, 1897.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Rates and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Fridays.
OCRANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,797	DeMauleuge	3rd September
SAGHALIEN	4,019	Garbe	1st October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)
S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain R. Nunome, 3,224 Tons will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 3rd August.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th July, 1897.

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UMBRELLAS,
PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS.
LADIES' AND GENTS.

FINE TWILL SILK	Rs.	12 8
SUPERFINE TWILL SILK	"	15 8
BEST TWILL SILK	"	18 8
EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK	"	21 0

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APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
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TODARMAL
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SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA, &C.

MANY years' practical experience has proved the EFFICACY of the following well-known REMEDIES, and no Household or Traveller in the East should be without a supply.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
(Made from the Government Formula.)
These Medicines are used and recommended by the Local Government and the Health Department.

	Minim.	Quantity.
In Bottles with Opium	Cash 1 4	2 8
	Credit 1 7	2 8
Do. without "	Cash 1 0	1 8
	Credit 1 3	1 11

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)
In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12 and Re. 1-4
	Credit	" 14 and " 1-7

For convenience and economy in hospitals, &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at greatly reduced rates.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.
A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12
	Credit	" 1-2 and " 2-0

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.
(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit Egle Marmelos.)
A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.
This Preparation is prepared with the greatest care by us from Fruit specially imported into this Presidency.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-4 and Re. 2-4
	Credit	" 1-7 and " 2-8

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.
(Prepared with the fresh Pulp of the fruit of the Egle Marmelos.)
This is in the form of an agreeable confection, and whilst the Medicinal properties are fully retained, its pleasant taste renders it acceptable to all patients alike.

Per Jar	Cash	Re. 1-4
	Credit	" 1-7

SYRUP OF AUSTRALIAN RED GUM.
An efficacious remedy generally prescribed in combination with the Extract of Bael.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8
	Credit	" 1-11 and " 3-14

CHOLERA PILLS.
(Opium, Black Pepper and Assfœtida.)

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	" 14

ISPAGHUL SEEDS.
A mild Astringent and Demulcent Indian Remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	" 14

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.
(Rubini's Formula.)
Has been found of high value in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	" 14

CHLORODYNE.
(Treacher's own make.)
The above is largely employed by medical men, and also in Hospitals. As an Astringent, it is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 14
	Credit	Re. 1-0

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CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED.

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Author of "Historical Geography of the British Colonies." Handsomely bound in cloth, size 12½" by 10". 4 8

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WHISKY.
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RETAIL AGENT.—D. D. BARIA, Crawford Market.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

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CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	"
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

Specially recommended.
The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.
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LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zeenat Masjid, Bombay.

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IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is preferable to grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.
Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

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HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in. and 6 in. dial	24 0
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Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.

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CONFECTIONERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c., &c.
TOYS! TOYS!! DOLLS! DOLLS!!
TRICYCLES. BOYS' CRICKET SETS.

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Truffit's Euchrisma	Piver's Eau de Tonic	Atkinson's Scent, Assorted	Cuticura Soap
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Rimmel's Hair Dye	Bouquet Piver	Piver's Extra Rose Soap	Pear's Extra Rose Soap
Eau de Helen	Eau Jules Verne	Glycerine Pomade	Rowland's Macassar Oil
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Pears' Soap	Floriline	Extract of Elder Flowers	Aqua Seneva
Carbolic Soap	Poudre de Riz	Golden Hair Wash	Photocrome Pomade
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Lime Juice and Glycerine	Vinolia Soap	Floyd's Dentrifice	Floyd's Elixir
Lubin's Scent, Assorted	Terrebene Soap	Camphorated Chalk	Eau de Toilet
Vienna Scent	Pears' Balls of sizes	Camphorated Myrrh and Chalk	Velespine
Florida Water	French Soap, Assorted	Brilliantine	
Rimmel's Pomade		Rose Leaf Powder	

BOLTON & COMPANY,
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THE "PERFECTUM."

	Rs.	A.
WHITE DRILL FOR POLO	13	0
WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	16	12
WHITE OR DRAB MOLESKIN	16	12
WHITE OR DRAB ELASTIC TWILL	20	4
FANCY VELVET CORDS	27	0
FANCY WHIPCORDS	27	0
WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORDS	27	0
WHITE SILK FOR RACING	40	8
WHITE SILK CASHMERE FOR RACING	31	8

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KNICKERBOCKER BREECHES
WITH BOXCLOTH CONTINUATIONS
For Shooting or Riding; A large variety of Tweeds, &c.
Patterns and Measurement Forms on application.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CAUTION!
BAHADUR CIGARS.
OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note:
1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.
2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown:
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.
3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.
Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

OPENING MEETING AND CONCERT

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Programme of a variety Entertainment given by the Officers and Crew of R. M. S. "Britannia," by kind permission of Capt. JAMES L. PARFITT, R. N. R., in aid of the Seamen's Institute.

TO-DAY THURSDAY, JULY 29TH, at 9 P.M.

PART I.

1. Overture.....Cornet.....T. Seymour ....Piano.....A. Lee.
2. Comic Song.....Musical Academy .....J. Newell.
3. Song and Dance in character .....C. Trist.
4. Song.....".Bid me to Love".....R. C. Bristowe.
5. Comic Song....."Then we had another one"....F. T. Tibbs.
6. Song.....A.....W. K. Dixon.
7. Comic Song.....Mr. H. A. Frost.
8. Stump Oration.....H. Lawson (Hostler-Man.)
9. Song....."Queen of the Earth".....C. A. Newman.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

1. Duet .....Mr. Hosking and Mr. Dixon.
2. Comic Song ....Now we shan't be long.....J. Newell.
3. Song.....I treat you still.....R. C. Bristowe.
4. Scottish Dance .....W. Dick.
5. Recitation .....Rising Cup Race .....R. Curry.
6. Comic Song....He had'nt been used to lacrosse.....C. Trist.
7. Song .....The Gallant Salamander .....Mr. Hosking.

To conclude with a laughable farce entitled "LIFE-IN-LONDON."

Lord Tom Noddy .....F. T. Tibbs.
Jim the Shoe-black .....J. Newell.
Bill Higgins, News-boy .....A. Gilliam.
Nell Murphy, Flower-girl .....W. Williams.

Accompanist A. Lee.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

BACK SEATS EIGHT ANNAS.

TICKETS can be had on board the R. M. S. "BRITANNIA, or at the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "OTHELLO," ARRIVED from HULL and MIDDLESBROUGH are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S Dock.

Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every day to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th July, 1897.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 9, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1897, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1897.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Vijbhucundass Atmaram, Director of the Company, to fill the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

5th. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1898, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th July, to 11th August, 1897, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during the Office hours.

By Order,
R. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 27th July, 1897.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 201 OF 1897.

In the matter of BHUGWANDAS NAROTUMDAS, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of WANDAS LALBHAI, the Petitioning Creditor of the above-named Insolvent verified by the declaration of Pranjiwandas Lalbhai was filed in said Petitioning Creditor this day, and whereas the said Bhugwandas Narotumdas has been this day duly adjudged this Honourable Court to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent and the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court further ordered that the said Insolvent do within from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of the said debts, estate and effects. Dated this twenty-eighth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Bombay, this 28th day of July, 1897.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 203 OF 1897.

In the matter of AGA MAHOMED KASHANI, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of NARAYAN DAS ROYCHAND, HASADSHA GULAMJI MEDHORJI, RUTTONJEE PALLONJI and KARAMSHI RELUMAL the Petitioning Creditors of the above named Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditors was filed in this Honourable Court on the 19th day of July, 1897, and whereas the said Aga Mahomed Kashani has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this twenty-eighth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Bombay. this 28th day of July, 1897.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

SPECTACLE wearing community

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.

REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates.

LISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical sun. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GERMANY.

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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.

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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome suits of drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, cabinets with mirrors Wimbridge's splendid sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer, handsome Japanese jar and vases, rich oil paintings, beautiful table ornaments and vases, standard lamps, Brussels' hall carpet, best plated-glass and porcelain ware, matting, chicks, copper utensils, 1 dog-cart with pony, 1 victoria with 2 ponies, etc., etc., the property of the late H. NEWTON, Esq., Water Works Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

On MONDAY, the 9th August, 1897, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Mahalaxmee, the whole of the above artistic design furniture, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 29th July, 1897.

NOTICES.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and/or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
41, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

NOTICE.

LADY, wife of professional man, residing West End, Glasgow, with two daughters aged 9 and 13, good social position, wishes to receive one or two girls coming Home for Education or health. Excellent references given and required. Terms subject to arrangement according to age. Apply 14, Victoria Crescent, Glasgow, Scotland.

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRANCES for the OCTOBER MEETING to be held at Guindy on the 9th, 12th, 14th, and 16th OCTOBER, 1897, CLOSE on SUNDAY, the 1st August, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General condition II and last para. of III.

For prospectus and the List of First Entries apply to

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races, Madras.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned JAMSETJEE MANOCKJEE FRAMJEE PATEL, RETIRED from the firm of NARANJI PATEL and Co., Agents of the Naranji Mills Co., Ld., on the 19th day of June, 1897, and ceased to have any share or interest in the said firm on and from that date and as and from that date the business of the said firm has been and in future will be carried on by the Undersigned Naranji Dwarkadas.

NARANJI DWARKADAS,
J. M. FRAMJEE PATEL,
NARANJI PATEL & Co.,

Bombay, 24th July, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NARANJEE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 3rd Floor, Markar's Buildings, Apollo Street, on THURSDAY, the 29th July, 1897, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Second Report and Audited Balance Sheet from Registration of the Company to 30th June, 1897.

II. To confirm the appointment of Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Esquire, in the place of J. M. Framjee Patel, Esquire, retired.

III. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

NOTICE is also given that immediately after the termination of the business of the Ordinary General Meeting, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the same place to pass Special Resolutions to alter clauses 56 & 57 as per Circulars posted to the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NARANJI PATEL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th July, 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Administrative Railway Offices, Church Gate Street, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. Gunfire, on MONDAY, 16th August, 1897, Tenders for the supply of 31,000 tons of best BENGAL STEAM COAL, for the 12 months, commencing from 1st November, 1897, to be delivered in Bombay Harbour, in the following approximate monthly quantities:—

November 1897	3,000 Tons
December 1897	7,000 "
January 1898	7,000 "
February 1898	2,000 "
March 1898	2,000 "
April 1898	2,000 "
August 1898	2,000 "
September 1898	3,000 "

Tenderers should give full description of coal and colliery from which to be supplied and quote the price per ton in Bombay Harbour including delivery into boats alongside. It will be optional with the Agent to vary the estimated monthly requirements as given above.

The coal, which must be of the best quality, will be subject to such inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's form, which together with Specifications can be had on application to the Agent, and should be superscribed "Tenderr for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Major, R. E.,
Agent.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

CAPITAL.....Rs. 10,00,000.

GUARANTEED PENSION AND ENDOWMENT DEPARTMENT.

Any male or female by paying a subscription of Rs. 5 per month for 15 consecutive years, can secure, after such fifteen years, a pension of Rs. 10 per month till his death, and after death his nominee will be entitled to receive the full amount of subscriptions paid to the Corporation plus compound interest at Rs. 6½ per cent. per annum.

EXPLANATORY TABLE SHOWING PROFIT TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

In Years.	Actual sum paid by a Subscriber by monthly instalments of Rs. 5.	In the event of his withdrawal or discontinuance a subscriber shall receive Rs.
10	600	795
11	660	901
12	720	1,020
13	780	1,143
14	840	1,274
15	900	1,415*

*After the pensioner's death this amount will be paid to his nominee. A subscriber may pay as much more subscriptions as he likes in this DEPARTMENT on the above scale.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.—Loans—Subscribers of this Department will get loans from the Corporation repayable by 25 monthly instalments.

Banking & General Agency business of every description transacted. Shares are still available. For Handbook of full information and other particulars, apply to—

PARULEKER & Co.,
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KEATING'S POWDER.
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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of Insects. Sports men will find it invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
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WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."

Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste being a most agreeable method of administering a certain cure for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Boxes by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous, Saddlers and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their purposes. 100 varieties for any class of work.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Aye.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAI	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
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FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Brands of Champagne
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
41, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 41, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Bullion, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wurzen. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Lehrer am Königl. Gymnasium
Wurzen bei Leipzig
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THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
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H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
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Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. COMRIGUR.	E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.	M. P. BARIA.
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And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

DERMINA ! DERMINA !!

WHAT is it ? It is the only infallible cure for DHOBI-ITCH RINGWORM, and all PARASITICAL affections of the SKIN.

In using BEYNON'S "DERMINA" there is no Pain, no Dirt, no Greasy matter, no stained Clothing. No failure, but an Elegant, Clean, Painless, nicely scented liquid. It is immaterial how long-standing the Skin affection, DERMINA acts thoroughly.

ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.

BEYNON & CO., (SOLE PROPRIETORS),

OPPOSITE "WATSON'S HOTEL,"
BOMBAY, and at POONA.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 5,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee and Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettal.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegraph.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
NATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Nicosia.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

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BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 66, Lombard Street, E.C.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stocks, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Manager

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

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63, King's Cross Road,

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INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRA[illegible]NESS of 1895 [illegible] of the Company.

PREMIUMS M[illegible]S; CONDI[illegible] LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	16 7 0	25	23 13 0
26	12 12 0	26	17 6 0	26	24 7 0
27	13 3 0	27	18 5 0	27	25 1 0
28	13 14 0	28	18 14 0	28	25 15 0
29	14 5 0	29	19 4 0	29	26 9 0
30	14 16 0	30	19 14 0	30	27 3 0
31	15 7 0	31	20 4 0	31	27 17 0
32	15 18 0	32	20 14 0	32	28 11 0
33	16 9 0	33	21 4 0	33	29 5 0
34	17 0 0	34	21 14 0	34	29 19 0
35	17 11 0	35	22 4 0	35	30 13 0
36	18 2 0	36	22 14 0	36	31 7 0
37	18 13 0	37	23 4 0	37	32 1 0
38	19 4 0	38	23 14 0	38	32 15 0
39	19 15 0	39	24 4 0	39	33 9 0
40	20 6 0	40	24 14 0	40	34 3 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.....	" 2,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 11-32m., 11-16a. Low water, 4-35m., 5-29a.
Municipal Standing Committee, special meeting, 3 p.m.
Naranjee Mills Company, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Akbar Manufacturing Company, Carnac Bridge, 3 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, Convocation Hall, 5-15 p.m.
Variety Entertainment, Seamen's Institute, 9 p.m.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—Rangers *vs.* R. Navy and R. I. M. The following will represent the Rangers in the match, this evening, at 5-30, sharp :—Full back —W. R. Jones. Three-quarter backs—C. A. Flower, T. Ward, V. C. Martin, and F. Greene. Half backs— H. Murray and C. F. Spencer. Forwards—F. Brewin, W. Spencer, E. Good, C. Engel, W. Booker, A. Monahan, W. Flower, and E. Rogers. R. N. and R. I. M.:— Back—[illegible] Vines, Lyall, Julius, and [illegible] Gamood. Forwards— [illegible], Dixon, Henderson, De Burgh, Richardson, Le Touche, Marks, and J. Tar.

KILLED ON THE SPOT.—An inquiry was held, yesterday morning, at Northbrook Street, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Bhagoo, a Hindu girl, aged seven years, daughter of Cashinath Krishnaji, a tailor, residing in that locality. On Tuesday afternoon the deceased fell out of a window on the third storey of a house occupied by one Ramnath Babhinath, a goswi, on the road below, a distance of about thirty-five feet, and was killed on the spot. It appears that the girl and her parents, being "chelas" of the gosavi, used to go to his house. On the day in question the girl went to play in the gosavi's house, and while doing so fell out of the window, the bars of which were only one foot high, on to the road below, sustaining a fracture of the skull. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

AGAIN AT IT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahadu Rama, an old offender, having a register of five previous convictions against him, was charged by Inspector Saunderson, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a purse containing Rs. 4, the property of Vithoo Govind, a peon in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. About 3 o'clock, on Sunday morning, the complainant was returning home from Elphinstone Theatre, at Grant Road, with the umbrella up as it was then raining heavily, when accused came from behind, and having pushed complainant, removed the purse from his pocket. Complainant turned round and caught hold of the accused, who then handed over the purse to another man, who ran away with it. His Worship convicted the accused, and as he was an old offender, committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF THE PLAGUE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Sewree Cross Road, touching the death of Boodee, a Hindu woman, aged thirty-five years, wife of a fisherman, residing at Sewree, Koliwada. About four or five months ago deceased's only daughter, aged about fifteen years, died of plague, and since then Boodee had been very despondent and indifferent about her food. On Saturday evening last the husband went out fishing, and returned home next morning, when he found the deceased in her usual mood. He took his meal, which was served to him, and went out to sleep. When he awoke at 2 p.m., he found Boodee missing from the house. He searched for her the whole afternoon, but could not find deceased anywhere. On the following day he resumed his search, but without any success, and gave information to the police. About 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, the dead body of the deceased was found floating on the surface of the water in a hole full of water in the market Garden adjoining Sewree Cross Road, by a labourer, who informed the police. The police removed the body, which bore no marks of violence on it. The husband was informed, and he identified the dead body as that of his wife. All the ornaments which she had been wearing when last seen alive were safe on her person. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—Mr. D. I. D'Monte, honorary secretary and treasurer of this institution, begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations from 1st January to 13th June 1897 :—Sir George Cotton, Kt., (second donation), Rs. 100; Sir George Cotton, Kt., Rs. 60; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Standard Oil Co. of New York and Texas Fire Insurance Co. Field, each Rs. 50; Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S., and Mr. H. Couldrey, each Rs. 30; the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C. I. E., Mr. J. L. Symons, Hormusjee Muncherji Cama's Charity Fund for 1896, Hormusji Eduljí Cama Charity Fund, Framji Muncherjee Cama Charity and Messrs. Dharamsey and Narottam Morarjee, each Rs. 20, Major. G. Davidson, R. E., Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, for 1896 and 1897, and Mr. F. A. Little, each Rs. 15; the Hon'ble Sir Charles F. Farran, Kt., (Chief Justice of Bombay), the Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. Fulton, I. C. S., A Friend, Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, Mr. H. Conder for 1897, Mr. L. Penny, C. E., Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros., Messrs. Merwanjee and Byramjee, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, J. M. C., Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S., and Sal Ratanbai Edulji Banji, each Rs. 10; Khan Bahadur Pestanji Jehangir, C. I. E., (monthly subscriber) Rs. 8; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahadeo G. Ranade, M. A., C. I. E., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrooddin Tyabji, A. M. T. J., Mr. Nanu N. Kothare (monthly subscriber), C. S., Mr. Dinshaw D. Curranee, Mr. D. Gostling, Messrs. Tulluckchand and Shapoorji, Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave, M. A., Mr. T. K. Anderson, bar.-at-law, Messrs. Sorabji N. Talati and Co. and Mr. Hormusji Edulji Banji, each Rs. 5; Mr. H. M. Dichagur and C. E. P., each Rs. 4; and M. C. M. Rs. 3. Total Rs. 749. Further donations will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

A DISHONEST ACQUAINTANCE AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mattadeen Davar and Jangloo, both Parsi lasses, were prosecuted by Inspector Meyers on a charge of having in their possession gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 102, the property of Gungadeen Dandsingh, a hawker in betel nuts, residing at Bhisty Mohalla. The accused were further charged with receiving and disposing of the stolen property. It appears that on the 20th instant during the absence of the complainant at the Bhuleshwar Market, the accused, who used to visit the complainant, went to the latter's house, and asked his son whether he knew where his father had kept the box containing the ornaments. The boy replying in the affirmative, the accused gave him eight annas, and induced him to bring out the box from its place. The boy did so, and the accused took it away, promising to return it soon. Three days after the complainant having an occasion to go to the large box, in which the small box of ornaments had been kept, discovered the loss. He asked his son, who admitted having given it to No. 1. Complainant reported the theft to the police, who arrested the first accused at the Municipal stables at Null Bazaar and found Rs. 50 in his possession. The police then traced two silver bangles to the possession of a dhobie, with whom it had been pledged by No. 1 for Rs. 3 only. No. 2, on hearing of the arrest of No 1, had been hiding himself, and could not be found until about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, when he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman at the Byculla Bridge. On his person being searched, ornaments of the value of Rs. 12, being a portion of the stolen property, were found. Both the accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

CRICKET.

INDO-BRITISH vs. B. E. S. SCHOOLS.

AN interesting cricket match was played last Saturday on the Marine Battalion ground between the Indo-British Institution and the B. E. S. Schools. The former won easily by nine wickets. For the winners C. Bell (captain) made 38 in faultless style, and Fitzherbert (18) also played well. For the losers, Dracup alone played well each time for his score, 12 and 15. None of the others made a show.
The following are the scores :—

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTE C. C.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
G Fitzherbert, c Thomas, b Boyne	18	b Boyne	1
B Judd, c and b Boyne	6	b Murray	16
E Emery, c Harrison, b Murray	21	not out	23
C Bell (capt), b Boyne	38		
H Vincent, b Murray	0		
P James, run out	1		
R Fredricks, b Murray	2	} did not bat.	
C Fredricks, b Dracup	2		
W Jones, b Dracup	0		
W Procter, b Boyne	0		
W Taylor, not out	0		
Extras	11	Extras	4
Total	100	Total	44

B. E. S. SCHOOL C. C.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
P Dracup, b Fitzherbert	12	b Fitzherbert	15
A Boyne, b Fitzherbert	2	b Fitzherbert	6
W King, b Fitzherbert	0	b Fitzherbert	0
W Harrison, c Fitzherbert, b Emery	4	b Emery	3
C Murray, c Fitzherbert, b Emery	7	run out	2
H Fido, run out	2	b Fitzherbert	1
J Beaty, b Emery	0	c Emery, b Fitzherbert	2
W Lyons, b Emery	1	not out	1
A Carroll, b Emery	0	b Emery	0
J Anderson, b Emery	0	b Emery	0
F Thomas, b Fitzherbert	2	c Bell, b Emery	0
Extras	11	Extras	4
Total	41	Total	38

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. Gravan's Tarrsene Soap is your good old friend, for it has outstripped and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 30 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best float for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. In the form it is stamped, that of the pine, the most refreshing and healing smell in the world.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were also present : Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, R. H. Vincent, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. M. Shroff, Professor O. V. Muller, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

WATER-SUPPLY DURING THE PLAGUE.

The Committee recorded the memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding two statements from the Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works showing the cost (1) Rs. 25,875 of departmental works and (2) Rs. 2,887 of private works done up to 11th June last, in respect of the alterations of the water-supply in various parts of the city, in connection with the special measures adopted for the suppression of the bubonic plague. These statements included all the previous expenditure under these two heads.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF MUNICIPAL VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT.

The Committee considered letter from Veterinary-Major Mills, suggesting formation of Municipal Veterinary Establishment of qualified Veterinary Surgeon as head Veterinary Health Officer, on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, rising to Rs. 800 per mensem, and four graduates of Bombay Veterinary College as Veterinary Inspectors on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 per mensem each.

Mr. Shroff observed that the suggestion if carried out would cause a great saving to the Municipality, which suffered a loss of twenty to twenty-five thousand rupees per year on account of the deaths of bullocks. This would not be the case if a competent staff was employed to look after them. He proposed that the letter be referred to the Commissioner.

Mr. Vincent and Professor Muller did not think it was under the present state of affairs in the Municipality to entertain the proposal. They respectively proposed and seconded that the present state of the Municipal funds did not permit of such a suggestion being entertained.

Mr. Cuffe moved an amendment to the effect that the consideration of this matter be deferred until the special meeting of the Committee considered the question of the reorganization of the Health Department to be held to-day (Thursday), which was agreed to.

THE LATE WATER ENGINEER.

A letter was received by the Committee from the Municipal Commissioner informing the members of the death of Mr. H. Newton, their late Water Engineer, and recording his sincere sense of the loss sustained by the Municipality on account of his death.

The Chairman remarked that in Mr. Newton they lost an able and promising officer.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Mr. Newton more than justified his expectations.

The letter was recorded.

THE INCREASED MORTALITY.

The ordinary business before the meeting having been disposed of,

Dr. Viegas drew the Committee's attention to the fact of there being a considerable increase in the mortality of the city. It was, he said, a matter of great importance and should be brought to the notice of the Commissioner. He did not think that the mortality was at all due to plague, but the reports which were prevalent in the town that plague existed in various guises ought to be enquired into. After the presentation at the last meeting of the Committee of the important communication from the Commissioner he wrote to an eminent physician of one of the largest hospitals in Bombay, who replied that not a single case of plague was admitted into that hospital. So far as the mortality was concerned he (Dr. Viegas) thought there ought to be no scare in the city. He wished to know from the Commissioner what had been the result of Dr. Haffkine's bacteriological examination which was promissed at the last meeting. If the Commissioner wanted to be certain as to whether cases of plague, especially pulmonary and lung disease cases, existed in the town he could not do better than associate a pathologist like Dr. Child with Professor Haffkine. Dr. Viegas did not for a moment suggest that measures adopted for controlling the plague should in the least be relaxed, and there was a number of scientists present in the city at present time it was desirable that no time was lost to re-assure the public that there was now no plague in Bombay. The very best thing that could be done under the circumstances would be to ask Government to appoint an Independent Committee. (Cries of "oh!" "oh!" and laughter.)

Dr. Viegas : It is only a suggestion. I don't propose it.

Professor Muller suggested that in order to secure a correct death-rate as soon as possible the department for the registration of deaths ought at once to be organized. The present registration was a disgrace to the city.

Mr. Vincent informed the Committee that the heavy mortality was due to the advent in the city of men who starved in the mofussil and who fed themselves in the vicinity of the docks and other places on dirty and indigestable food.

Dr. Cowasji remarked that a great many of the famine stricken people came to Bombay from all parts of the Presidency as if for the purpose of dying and swelling the death-rate of Bombay. During the famine of 1877 the late Dr. Carter by observation discovered that there was a certain kind of spirilla in the blood of patients suffering from a kind of fever, and at the present time some such kind of investigation ought to be made. The medical practitioners of Bombay, who held a meeting at the Town Hall the other day, arrived at a conclusion that the increased mortality was due not to plague, but to an increase in bilary diseases, dysentry and diarrhœa, the latter two arising from eating unwholesome and indigestible food. In the year 1887, when the famine recurred, there was a famine camp established where those who came to the city were fed and given shelter.

Dr. Katrak said that enquiry might be made into cases of what was known as fever. He thought that cholera also increased the number of deaths. Their water-supply was pure, and the question was whether these cholera cases were local or imported from the mofussil.

Mr. Cuffe said that there were a great number of unemployed people, and it was worth while considering if there should not be anything in the way of relief works in the city.

Mr. Vincent said that the rainfall in Ahmednagar and Sholapore was very short, and there being scarcity in these towns the inhabitants came down to Bombay.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla made a few remark condemnatory of the present system of registration.

The discussion then dropped.

The Committee adjourned to Tuesday next, as the Chairman and the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi would have to attend the meeting of the Legislative Council on Wednesday.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE HASSUM JANA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, moved absolute a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court in not having filed their schedules.

Mr. Dadysett appeared to show cause against the rule. He said his clients would have to incur heavy expenses, which they were not in a position to incur, and they had therefore been unable to proceed with their petitions and to file their schedules. They had put in affidavits explaining the situation.

Mr. Manker said that no copy of affidavits had been filed.

The Clerk of the Court informed his Lordship that no fees had been paid, and no affidavits had been filed.

His Lordship observed he certainly should not look at the affidavits until they had been properly filed.

Mr. Dadysett said his clients wanted to know the amount of the fees.

His Lordship : You can ascertain that in the office. You promised to file documents last week and have not done so yet, so I should not look at a single word of them as I am sure that your clients should not be committed for contempt of court.

After some further discussion, his Lordship directed that the affidavits should be filed that day, and the matter brought on again next Wednesday, failing which he would have to make the rule absolute.

RE HAJEE DAWOOD HAJEE MAHOMED AND OTHERS.

Mr. Russell, for Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy and a creditor, appeared to argue against an order requiring him to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked.

One of the insolvents, who appeared in person, said there was no claim against him, but it was against his partners, who had left Bombay.

His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over pending the decision of another case, in which the parties were concerned.

RE HARIBHAI NATHOO.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order which was granted.

RE BHUGWANDAS NAROTUMDAS.

Mr. D. D. Daver, on behalf of a creditor, moved for an order of adjudication in this case, as the trader had absconded from Bombay, leaving his usual place of business, in order to avoid arrest. His Lordship granted the application.

RE HARNATH ROOPA.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the insolvent, moved in terms of a notice served upon Mr. Turner, the Official Assignee, that he should not proceed to distribute dividends out of the estate, as the insolvent was arranging for a settlement with his creditors.

Mr. Manker opposed the application on behalf of a creditor for Rs. 70,000, remarking that the total liabilities amounted to about three lakhs of rupees. The learned counsel urged that the dividends should be distributed.

His Lordship remarked that the insolvent had endeavoured to show that the creditors had agreed to a postponement of the matter, whereas one of the creditors, to whom a considerable sum was due, had come forward and stated that he knew nothing of the matter. The application was accordingly refused.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

ANNUAL meetings of the Empress, the Leopold, the Imperial, the James Greaves, the Connaught, and the Howard and Bullough Mills, managed by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, & Co.; were held yesterday. Mr. H. R. Greaves presided at each of the meetings.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

This was the twentieth ordinary general meeting of the company; and the report of the directors was as follows :—

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1897. The Statement of Profit and Loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 2,13,240-5-3, from which sum your directors have transferred Rs. 1,59,955-0-0 to depreciation fund account, being full provision as usual under the heading. An ad interim dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1896 of 3 per cent. was paid and a further dividend of 3 per cent. is recommended, making 8 per cent in all for the year. To meet this dividend it is necessary to withdraw Rs. 61,071-2-9 from the Reserve Fund. Your directors have to report that 18 pairs of new mules are now working in the Ol 1 Mill, and these with the renewals and changes made in the card room are giving excellent results. For the first six months of the year the result of the working of the mill was most satisfactory, but, owing to the absence of hands and general disorganisation consequent on the prevalence of plague in the city, the mill did not make current expenses during the latter half of the year. The mill production is well sold forward, and cotton sufficient to cover all sales has been purchased. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 32,92,980-0-0, and the cotton stored at Colaba is fully covered. Messrs. J. D. Inverarity and E. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. N. C. Macleod and H. Kreis were invited to join the board, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments. Messrs. N. C. Macleod and H. Kreis retire by rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, or Rs. 40 per share of Rs.500 paid up was declared. The appointment of Messrs. N. C. Macleod and H. Kreis, as directors in place of Messrs. J. D. Inverarity and E. Spinner, who left for Europe, was aproved and confirmed; the same gentlemen were re-elected directors. Messrs. J. P. Cornforth and Pallonjee Framjee Mehta were elected auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 225 per annum each.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This was the sixteenth annual general meeting of the company; and the director's report was as follows :—

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1897. From the Statement of Profit and Loss it will be seen that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 69,327-12-3. From this your directors have transferred Rs. 42,463 to Depreciation Fund Account, being full provision as usual under this heading. An ad interim dividend of 7½ per cent. was paid for the half-year ended 31st December 1896, and a further dividend of 7½ per cent is recommended, making 15 per cent in all. To meet this it is necessary to withdraw Rs. 23,636-3-0 from the Reserve Fund. For the first six months of the year the result of the working of the mill was most satisfactory, but, owing to the absence of hands and general disorganization consequent on the prevalence of Plague in the City, the mill did not make current expenses during the latter half of the year. The mill production is well sold, and nearly sufficient waste and cotton to cover same have been contracted for. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 10,14,200. Mr. E. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Mr. H. Kreis was invited to join the board and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Mr. F. C. Macleod retires from the board in accordance with Clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.

The report and accounts were approved and adopted a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 15 per share, was declared. The appointment of Mr. H. Kreis, as a director in place of W. E. Spinner, who left for Europe, was approved and confirmed. Mr. N. C. Macleod, who retired, was re-elected a director. Mr. J. P. Cornforth was elected auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 225 per annum.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

This was the sixteenth annual general meeting of the company. The director's report was as follows :—

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the account made up to 30th June 1897. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earning during the year amount to Rs. 88,805-14-10. From this sum your directors have transfered Rs. 65,540 to Depreciation Fund Account, being full provision as usual under this heading. An *ad interim* Dividend of 5 per cent. was paid for the half-year ended 31st December 1896, and a further dividend of 5 per cent. is recommended, making 10 per cent in all for the year. To meet this it is necessary to withdraw Rs. 31,134-1-2 from the reserve fund. For the first six months of the year the result of the working of the mill was most satisfactory, but owing to the absence of hands and general disorganisation consequent on the prevalence of Plague in the city, the mill did not make current expenses during the latter half of the year. The mill production is well sold forward, and sufficient cotton to cover all sales has been purchased. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 14,78,030, and the cotton stored at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Mr. E. R. Smetham having proceeded to Europe, Mr. T. A. Bland was invited to join the board, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Mr. T. A. Bland retired by rotation in accordance with Clause 89 of the articles of association, but is eligible for re-election.

The report and accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent, per annum, or Rs. 40 per share, was declared. The appointment of Mr. Bland, as a director in place of Mr. Smetham, was approved and confirmed; and the same gentleman was re-elected a director. Mr. J. P. Cornforth was elected auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 225. per annum.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY.

This was the fifteenth annual general meeting of the company. The following directors' report was submitted :—

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1897. The Statement of Profit and Loss show that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 1,19,110-12-3. From this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 62,388 to Depreciation Fund Account, being full provision as usual under this heading. An *ad interim* dividend at 5 per cent. was paid for the half-year ended 31st December 1893, and a further dividend at 5 per cent. is recommended, making 10 per cent. in all for the year. To meet this, it is necessary to withdraw Rs. 8,977-3-9 from the reserve fund. For the first six months of the year the result of the working of the mill was most satisfactory, but, owing to the absence of hands and general disorganization consequent on the prevalence of Plague in the city, the mill did not earn even its full depreciation during the latter half of the year. The mill production is well sold forward, and cotton sufficient to cover such sales secured. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 14,07,050, and the cotton stored in godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. J. D. Inverarity and E. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. N.C. Macleod and H. Kreis were invited to join the board, and you will be requested to confirm their appointment. Messrs. Macleod and Kreis retire by rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the articles of association, but are eligible for re-election.

The report and accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum or Rs. 50 per share, was declared. The appointment of Messrs. Macleod and Kreis as directors was approved and confirmed; and they were re-elected directors; Mr. J. P. Cornforth being elected auditor for Rs. 225 per annum.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY.

This was the fourteenth annual general meeting of the company. The directors' report was as follows :—

Your directors have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1897. From the Statement of Profit and Loss it will be seen that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 1,32,385-2-3. From this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 66,540 to depreciation fund account, being full provisions as usual under this heading. An *ad interim* dividend of 5 per cent. was paid for the half-year ended 31st December 1896, and a further dividend of 5 per cent is recommended, making 10 per cent, in all for the year. After paying this dividend, there will remain the small sum of Rs. 3,695-2-3 to be carried to Reserve Fund Account. For the first six months of the year the result of the working of the mill was not satisfactory, but, owing to the absence of hands and general disorganisation consequent on the prevalence of Plague in the city, the mill during the latter half of the year did little more than make depreciation. The mill production is well sold forward, and sufficient cotton purchased to cover all sales. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 14,02,350, and the cotton stored in the godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. J. D. Inverarity and E. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. N. C. Macleod and H. Kreis were invited to join the board, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments. Messrs. Macleod and Kreis retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

The report and accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; or Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 500 paid up, was declared. The appointment of Messrs. Macleod and Kreis as directors was approved and confirmed; and they were re-elected directors; Mr J. P. Cornforth being elected auditor for Rs. 225 per annum.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY.

This was the twelfth annual meeting of the company. The following was the directors' report.

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1897. The Statement of Profit and Loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 1,97,942-11-7. From this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 92,757 to Depreciation Fund Account, being full provision as usual under this heading. An *ad interim* dividend of 5 per cent. was paid for the half-year ended 31st December 1896, and a further dividend of 5 per cent. is recommended, making 10 per cent. in all. To meet this it is necessary to withdraw Rs. 23,636-3-0 from the Reserve Fund. For the first six months of the year the result of the working of the mill was most satisfactory, but, owing to the absence of hands and general disorganization consequent on the prevalence of Plague in the City, the mill did not make current expenses during the latter half of the year. The mill production is well sold, and nearly sufficient waste and cotton to cover same have been contracted for. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 10,14,200. Mr. E. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Mr. H. Kreis was invited to join the board and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Mr. F. C. Macleod retires from the board in accordance with Clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and accounts were approved and adopted a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 15 per share, was declared. The appointment of Mr. H. Kreis, as a director in place of W. E. Spinner, who left for Europe, was approved and confirmed. Mr. N. C. Macleod, who retired, was re-elected a director. Mr. J. P. Cornforth was elected auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 225 per annum.

The report and accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 50 per share, was declared. The appointment of Messrs. Macleod and Kreis as directors was approved and confirmed; and they were re-elected directors; Mr J. P. Cornforth being elected auditor for Rs. 225 per annum.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

IS THE POONA VERNACULAR PRESS SEDITIOUS?

A QUESTION asked by the *Mahratta* whether the Poona Vernacular Press is seditious is answered by the *Rast Goftar* by another : We will not endeavour to answer the query one way or the other, but we would in return ask the writer another question if it is either judicious, prudent, or politic to stir up the feelings of the Indians by referring to, and discussing with a certain amount of passion and prejudice, Irish grievances and Irish politics in the columns of its paper? Is the writer of the article in the *Mahratta* has evidently great sympathy with what had fallen from "an influential Parnelite leader," and avers that "the very fact that we appeal to the justice and mercy of the English nation, and not to the arms of the Russian bear, must prove that we are thoroughly faithful to our rulers." It will be apparent to men of meanest capacity that the writer, under a thinly veiled allusion to the "Russian bear," holds out in a manner a threat to appeal to Russian arms. This is loyalty with a vengeance. Perhaps the writer is not aware that it is necessary to write more than this to survive a day in Russia or in any part of the Russian dominions. Within an hour of the publication of such a paper there would be no vestige whatever of the enterprising press, and the editor, if not summarily dealt with, would be on the high way to Siberia to pass the remainder of his days in quiet contemplation. The *Mahratta* has often so far exceeded the bounds of moderation, that the writer would have brought himself within the four corners of the French, German, and other Continental Penal Codes. As the section of the Indian Penal Code is, unfortunately, too wide and elastic for truculent journalists, it is quite on the cards that the existing law will be so changed as to take cognizance of such offenders.

PROFESSOR GOKHALE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Rast Goftar* is of opinion that Professor Gokhale should be called upon by Government to substantiate the statements made by him in England :—"Professor Gokhale, who is expected to arrive in Bombay next week, must be called upon by Government either to substantiate the statements made by him in England that women had been stripped naked by European soldiers in the streets of Poona, and that out of the two women who had been outraged, one had committed suicide to hide her shame, or to give up the names of his informants who, he says, are reliable men. Even the *Mahratta*, which is giving currency to all sorts of rumours and canards, specially got up for the occasion in Poona, has to confess that the statements made by Professor Gokhale were based on "rumours without any foundation." Evidently the Professor has lost his head over the tragedy, which he connects with plague operations, and has allowed his racial prejudices to get the better of his usually sound judgment." The *Gujerati*, on the other hand, is of opinion that Professor Gokhale's *bona fides* are placed beyond question : Whether the allegation is well founded or not, it is satisfactory to note that at least Professor Gokhale was not guilty of the gross and malevolent invention. His *bona fides* is placed beyond question. He acted on the information supplied to him. Whether it was a sound and safe exercise of judgment under the circumstances may be open to question. But, so far as he is concerned, his honesty cannot be impeached. Now with regard to the incident itself, in Bombay as well as Poona, a rumour to this effect was prevalent in the month of April, which is perhaps not entirely without any foundation. But even if it had any basis in fact, it would be next to impossible to establish it nearly three or four months afterwards. Besides those, who know the feelings of the native community in such matters, will find no difficulty in understanding how the matter must have been hushed up. An outraged native woman would commit suicide rather than face the trials of a police and judicial inquiry. The family concerned would never like to have its reputation sullied for ever by bringing the scandal before the public."

THE CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* has a good word for the Cercle Litteraire and its zealous Secretary : "We are glad to see from the report of the *Cercle Litteraire* for the past year that this institution is continuing to do the good work for which it was started some ten years ago. The *Cercle* has done much to promote the study of the French language amongst the natives and especially the Parsis and there are this day to be seen Parsi ladies talking and reading French with the fluency of a Frenchman. The *Cercle* has a very useful career before it, and with its finances in a flourishing condition, as seen from the report under notice it will fulfil all the expectations formed of it at its starting. The success of the institution is in a great measure due to its enthusiastic secretary Mr. Jehangir Eduljee Davar, who himself is a good scholar of French. Mr. Jehangir Davar is a gentleman full of resources and under his able Secretaryship the *Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit* is bound to thrive."

THE POONA PAPERS AND THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

Here is a sort of indirect challenge to the Poona Papers by the *Indian Spectator* to set themselves right with the public : "We are loth to suggest anything which may open up old sores. But we feel that the Poona papers—the more respectable of them, we mean—owe it to themselves as much as to the State and to the general public, to prove that they had justification in fact, for the allegations and misdeeds on the part of the military search-parties engaged on plague duty in Poona, with which their columns teemed from February to April last. Is it that they are waiting for an opportunity to prove their good faith in a court of law? If they have anticipations of this kind, their silence, even when they have been subjected to all kinds of attacks, is at least explicable. Yet, it would be something to have from them a declaration that they are prepared to meet those who denounce as malevolent myths, categorically and *seriatim*, all the tales they gave currency to, of personal oppression, wanton destruction of property and insults to idols. There is another consideration why we should like to be more thoroughly satisfied than we can possibly be by mere denials or perfunctory and hasty inquires, as to the truth or falsehood of the outcries of the Poona papers against the operations of their Plague Committee."

THE POONA PUNITIVE POLICE FORCE.

Some of the native journals are glad that the Poona Municipality has given to Government an opportunity to recede from a position for which a justification has, they say, not yet been found. The *Indian Spectator* remarks : "Being asked to send into the Government Treasury the first instalment of the charges of the Punitive Police, recently imposed upon the city, the Municipality humbly submitted that it had no money to do so, and had no power to raise a loan for the purpose. We are glad, Government have not found anything amiss in this straightforward declaration of inability to do an impossible thing. The difficulty has for the present been put off by Government declaring its intention to treat the charges as ordinary Government charges, leaving open the question as to how the Municipality is to raise the funds necessary to recoup the same in the Government Treasury. We see the difficulty in the notification imposing the Punitive Police on Poona. Government left it for the future to determine by what kind of levy and on what people the money was to be raised. The only guidance to this could be a discovery of the perpetrators of the murders of the Jubilee night. This discovery still seems as far off as ever it was. We take it, Government do not consider it quite just to punish all classes of the people of Poona, and hence their disinclination to come to an arbitrary decision in the matter. So far, then, this attitude is one of exemplary patience and fairness. A step further, and we suppose Government will see that there is little reason for exceptional police at Poona and less justification for punishing the whole city or any large community living therein. The face, the one crime has not yet been traced, goes to prove the correctness of the theory that it was not a communal outrage, proceeding from a conspiracy of many, but very likely, the result of individual hatred or madness." The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes : "The subject of the Poona Punitive Police force is so well thrashed out by the native press, and the iniquities of the imposition so well pointed out that there is nothing new in the memorial of the inhabitants of the city of Poona on this subject except that it brings in a focus all that has been said on the unjust impost. However it is none the less deserving of careful consideration on the part of the Government. We need hardly point out to a wise and good Governor, such as his Excellency Lord Sandhurst is, that the memorial gives him a splendid opportunity to pour oil on the troubled waters without in the least compromising his own dignity or that of his Government, by giving the memorial his sympathetic attention. His Excellency will back out of a great political blunder with good grace. By this time His Excellency must have known, as well as any body, that his reputation as a straightforward sympathetic, and well-meaning Governor has been shipwrecked on this small rock of the Poona tragedy."

LORD SANDHURST AND THE POONA MEMORIAL.

The *Gujerati* arrives at the singular conclusion that Lord Sandhurst's vehement denials of the allegations made in the Poona memorial have not carried conviction to the public mind. Says the native journal : "On the contrary, the public are astonished to find that His Excellency should have taken upon himself the responsibility of denying *in toto* allegations which have found a place in a memorial signed by nearly two thousand Hindus and Mahomedans, including some of the most respectable citizens in Poona. Everywhere the necessity of an open and public investigation is being felt and we should think the Bombay Government ought to institute such inquiry in the interests of the public. We all hope and pray that the plague may not come again. But weather it recurs or not, the question is whether Government ought not to set the public mind at rest by appointing a Commission of inquiry. Some of the native editors might be hauled up before criminal courts, and even punished, if it is proved that they transgressed the canons of legitimate criticism in a moment of excitement. But that is, after all, a legal and technical view of the matter, which does not satisfy the public at large. Here are certain charges and statements, people say, brought to the notice of Government in a constitutional and respectful manner. Will they not give an opportunity to the aggrieved parties of establishing the truth of their complaints? "That is a fair question to ask. If transgression of due bounds is to be visited with punishment, are constitutional demands for redress or inquiry to be treated with indifference or contempt? The *Indu Prakash* remarks with reference to His Excellency's denial : "What we have now to show is that the denial was not made after the fullest and most exhaustive enquiry. It would be interesting to know when the statements was wired to the Bombay

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LECTURER.—The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A. The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order, D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 29th July 1897.

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¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4	6

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ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

THERE was no change in quotations in the London financial market yesterday, prices having continued to rule at the previous day's level for all denominations, save only for Bar Silver, in which there was a decline of ⅛d., at 26 15-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was ¼ cent lower in value, at 58½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87½ dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday last was 645,000 quarters, or 5,000 quarters less than at the end of the previous week.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 45 7-8s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, in a firm market; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 44s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, buyers via the Canal, market firm; Brown Rapeseed, 41s. pe 416 lbs., August-September shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal; Linseed, 35⅛s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, tone of the market firm.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton advanced yesterday in Liverpool 1-32d. to 4 9-32d. per lb., but East Indians were unchanged all round, as also were American Arrivals. The market closed firm, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, including 300 bales Surats; and the Imports 2,000 bales. The Manchaster market closed firmer.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7 15-16 cents per lb.; August Futures declined 8 points, to 7·44 cents; and December 7 points, to 7·06 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Locally, there has been very little doing to-day in Cotton, but prices are steady. The Mills are buying a small quantity daily, and although there is some enquiry for Japan, prices are too high to admit of many orders being put through. European shippers keep quite out of the market. New Broach has been done at Rs. 211 per candy, for March delivery, but buyers are few.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	3,329 bales.
Wheat	10,955 cwts.
Rapeseed	16,191 "
Poppyseed	3,315 "
Castorseed	910 "
Rice	34,300 "

FREIGHTS are steady. There are sellers for shipment to Antwerp at 8s., and to Havre, for August, at 9s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened to-day at 1s. 3 1-16d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, in a quiet market. For Bank Paper there was a fair demand at 1s. 3 1-16d, and rates receded partially to 1s. 3 1-32d., after which 1s. 3 1-16d. again became available. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-32 d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
" 3 mas' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Francs "	1·59	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—After opening at 100¼ for both Cash and this month's Settlement, rates declined to 100 5-16 in both positions, for 3½ per Cents, and closed at the lower level; 94¼ was named for Threes.

SHARES.—The only change is a decline of Rs. 10 each in Lukhmidas and Queen Mills.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS. LONDON, JULY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 18-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 7/8
3 per cent. Rentes	104 3/4
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1/8
Bar Silver	26 15-16

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain N F Ferris, sailed yesterday for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's ss Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain W H Hill, sailed yesterday for Malabar Coast and Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE F Rubattino S N Co's s s Letimbro, 1,417 tons, Captain E. Beisito, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, (7th July), with a general cargo and Mr C Yusmann, Mr M Hallier and 9 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain B H Rogers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (25th June), with a general cargo and 3,698 tons of coal, and the following passengers:—Mr Holmes, Miss L Evans, Mr Frean, and Mr Breand. During the voyage she experienced moderate weather. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 28.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Murray	3161	Barbas	Marmugoa	3-7	F M & Co
B	Othello		Rogers	Karachi		F M & Co
G	Courlan	761	T-nton	Natal		D Adcola
H & J	H M S Magdala	3346	Fleet			Royal Navy
	Hulk Penascerim	1760				Do.
K	Kt Commander	2731	Durant	Antwerp	5-8	K N & Co
L	Satrunji	517				Shepherd & Co
L	Sabarmati	521	C-sum			Sheard & Co
M	Bahadurl	824	Adam	Japan	31-7	Shand & Co
N	Candia	1193	Wright			P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Britannia	3413	Parfitt	London	6-8	P & O Co
4	Kurrachee	3417	Robertson	Antwerp	2-8	J M & Co
5	Shannon	2383	Jephson	Aden	30-7	P & O Co
7	Amphitrite	2396	Mitis	Triste	1-8	A L & N Co
10	Chanda	1305	Packham	P Gulf	29-7	M M & Co
12	Loxesley Hall		Collin	Karachi		C Bates
15	Kola	498	Livingstone	Karachi	31-7	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Idzumi Maru	3225 tons gross	N. Y. Kaisha.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, Th. 8m. 41·34s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 5h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Othello s	Rogers	Hull, June 25.
	Letimbro s	Bolsito	Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Chupra s	Ferris	Moulmein.
	Chilka s	Hill	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Othello, for Hull, via Karachi.
" Lockeley Hall, for Havre, Liverpool via Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 28.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Murray s—25 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM LONDON.
Britannia s—8 cases bacon and ham, W B Green and Co; 6 cases chemicals, T Bhanjee.

FROM HAMBURG.
Gutenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Britannia s—6 cases writing paper, Beier and Katz.
Johannesberger s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.
Amphitrite s—14 cases glassware, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit.

FROM NEW YORK.
Amphitrite s—1,360 barrels lubricating mineral oil, Vacuum Oil Company.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA. Bombay, 27th July, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·577
Temperature of the Air	degrees 82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·1
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	80
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless=10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·2
General Direction of wind	SW, SSW, SW, WSW, SW, SSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 224
Fall of Rain	0·25
Total fall during month	25·42
" " year	47·83
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 28th July	0·17

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS, Director Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR REPRINTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NEWTON—July 27, at his residence, Pedder Road, Howard Newton, Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOBBIE—July 22, at Thandiani, the wife of Captain H. H. Dobbie, 30th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

MENZIES—July 22, at Ootacamund, the wife of J. A. Menzies, of a son.

DEATHS.

FERGUSSON—July 22, at Cawnpore, suddenly of cholera, Robert Gordon Fergusson, aged 28.

KYTE—July 26, at his residence "Upna Cottage," East Street, Poona, Thomas Gilbert Kyte, aged 50.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

"ONE WHO KNOWS."—Make your representation in an affidavit to the Bombay Government.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897.

BY far the most important of the arrests which took place yesterday in Bombay and Poona were those of Sirdar Balwantrao Ramchunder Natu, the wealthy jagirdar and banker, and his younger brother, Hari Pant Ramchunder, commonly known as Tatya Saheb. The head of the house has not been personally so much in evidence in the politico-religious movements of which Poona has been the centre. But it was known that he sympathised with his more energetic and ambitious brother in his labours to bring about a Mahratta revival by appealing to the traditional feeling of veneration for Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta power, and by aiding in the organisation of the Ganpati melas. Tatya Saheb made himself conspicuous in one of the earliest of these latter demonstrations by an attack on a mosque in which some of his co-religionists were said to have been ill-treated. He was put on his trial for this and for resisting the police in the execution of their duty, but the jury disagreed and he was acquitted. The brothers have been credited with supporting by money and influence the disaffected press and carrying on political intrigues which during the last few months found new pabulum for agitation in fierce denunciations of the operations for the extinction of the plague. They have been arrested under the Government of India Regulation No. XXV. of the year 1827, which empowers the Viceroy to issue a warrant under his sign manual for the arrest and deportation without trial of anyone known to be engaged in disloyal practices. A resort to this form of *lettre de cachet* enabled the Government of Lord Dufferin to arrest the late Maharaja Dhuleep Singh at Aden and thus render abortive the mission to stir up discontent in the Punjab which he had planned during his sojourn in Russia. It is confidently expected that disclosures of an important kind will be one of the immediate results of the seclusion of the brothers Natu, one at Ahmedabad, and the other at Thana. As may be supposed, the unexpected employment of this formidable though generally latent power, entrusted to the highest authority, has created an immense sensation amongst Europeans and Natives alike. The sequestration at the same time of the extensive jagirs granted for services rendered to the British Government by one of the family in the overthrow of the last of the Peishwa's, has not diminished the impression created by this vigorous manifestation of the authority of Government.

For the moment the chief centre of interest across the frontier is not Tochi, where General Corrie-Bird's expedition goes on its way unopposed, but Malakhand, where a sudden though not altogether unexpected attack has been made upon the garrison. The Chitral campaign was an event of too recent date for anyone to need reminding that the Malakhand Brigade is a part of the force which has been stationed at Chitral and on the route thereto, since Lord Salisbury's Government nearly two years ago reversed the decision of the previous Cabinet to withdraw from the country, the primary object of the expedition having been attained. The controversy which arose at that time, and the divergent opinions expressed by eminent military authorities as to the expediency of the retention, need not be recalled. But the fact cannot be overlooked that the system of "arrangements" with the tribesmen by which they are practically bribed into allegiance has been found wanting. If the "friendlies" around Malakhand had been really loyal an assault by a body of tribesmen a thousand strong could not have happened. The organisation of so large a force is the work of weeks, not hours, and the fact that the assailants were led by a notorious madman would tend to increase the probability that our allies knew far more of the intention than was revealed to the officers in charge at Malakhand. It is true that the presence of the attacking party in the Swat valley was known, but it could not have been anticipated that the party was so numerically strong; otherwise more precautions would have been taken. It is evident that the movement had the goodwill and co-operation of many of the tribes who are paid for their professed adherence to the Paramount Power. Both the Upper and the Lower Swat Valley have 20,000 fighting men, and are both believed to be implicated in the rising. The morning after the attack the men, led by the "Mad Mullah," had so grown in numbers that the party who went in pursuit were obliged to abandon the intention with which they started and to return to camp. But re-inforcements are moving up, and punishment will come surely and swiftly. The Malakhand Brigade consists of a squadron of the Guides Cavalry, No. 8 Bengal Mounted Battery, No. 5 Company of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, the 24th and 31st Punjab Infantry, the 45th Sikhs, and the No. 24 Native Field Hospital. This garrison would no doubt have been re-inforced had Colonel Meiklejohn received the early and confidental intimation of the intention which he had a right to expect from the friendlies. Such information as he did receive was not of a sufficiently alarming character to lead apparently to any re-inforcement of the garrison; which is only to be effected now that the mischief is done. Full details are not to hand, and it has not been ascertained how many of the rank and file were killed. One officer, Lieutenant Manley, of the Commissariat Department, has lost his life, and another, Major Taylor, of the 45th Sikhs, has been dangerously wounded. Two other officers, Major L. Herbert and Lieutenant Watty, R.E., were severely wounded, and Lieut-Colonel Lamb, of the 24th Punjab Infantry, was also wounded. The Chakdara post on the Swat river was also attacked, and the telegraph wires cut. Details are wanting, but it is not anticipated that any great damage has been wrought at Chakdara, as the post is practically impregnable. The incident is a disquieting one, and shows that the emphatic prophecies indulged in by the advocates of retention of Chitral as to the friendliness of the tribes were premature. One cheering feature of a very unpleasant situation is the continued loyalty of the Khan of Dir, "faithful among the faithless faithful only he."

MR. LEONARD COURTNEY, who is known as a strong and convinced supporter of Women's Suffrage, a day or two before the last mail left presented a petition to the House of Commons which was couched in the most disrespectful terms. It was, he explained, a petition from a number of ladies interested in the question of the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women. In compliance with a request the Clerk of the House read the petition, the which reading electrified and shocked the faithful Commons. It began: "Your petitioners view with indignation and alarm the existing procedure of the House of Commons, which reduces legislation to a mere game of chance, and permits the repeated and insulting postponement of the consideration and satisfaction of the just claims of women to citizenship." It was not thought possible that the Clerk could suppress his horror sufficiently to get safely through the remarkable document. But with another effort he did, and told the Commons that the ladies prayed they would so reform their procedure as to secure in the future fair consideration of public questions with some regard to their relative importance. The petition was doubtless drawn up by a new woman, an uncompromising creature, who will do—as she did—her associates more harm than good. Straight, and from the shoulder it certainly was, but many outspoken utterances are also rude. And, alas that we should have to record it, the "horrid men things" in Parliament found it necessary to teach their fair petitioners a lesson in politeness. Mr. Courtney advises the House on Private Bills and lots of things besides, but it is evident that he did not advise the ladies. His knowledge is said to be encyclopædic, and he is able to discourse fluently on any subject "from a problem in political economics to the shade of a lady's dress, the chiaroscuro of a new painter or the *plat* of a great chef." But the ladies did not ask him. They gave him the petition to present. He presented it and the House was inclined to hold him responsible for its contents. Two or three honourable members said much and thought more on the subject, while the Speaker contented himself with saying that the petition was couched in language to which they were not accustomed. "At least in this House," he might have added, for it is rumoured that some members of Parliament have wives whose names were subjoined to that petition, and that they have reasons to urge that the hours of sitting as well as the procedure of the House are sadly in need of reform. The method adopted by some newspapers of recording the hours at which the House adjourned was very unpopular with numerous members and very popular with their lawful spouses. But if they thought hereafter to effect that reform in regard to hours of sitting as well as to their own representation they committed a gigantic tactical error, the effects of which will take time to efface. And considering the odium which fell on Mr. Courtney we should not be at all surprised if he changed his views on Women's Suffrage altogether, though it is supposed to be that right honourable gentleman who laid down the doctrine whereon to base his advocacy that a human being as such is the subject of political rights; a woman is a human being—therefore a woman is a subject of political rights.

THE mortality from all causes in the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday was 157. The figure for the ensuing twenty-four hours will probably be less, judging by the returns up to 5 p.m. yesterday. In the week ending on Tuesday six districts showed a high death-rate; and in five it was abnormally low. Of the former Byculla headed the list with 89·95 per thousand, Dongree coming next with 85·76. Second Nagpada stood at 77·57, Parel 77·18; Tarwadi 73·24, while Mazgaon, at the bottom of the list of the heavily smitten, had a death-rate of 63. On the other hand, the Esplanade was singularly healthy, the mortality being only 5·16 per thousand. Walkeshwar was nearly as favoured, the rate being only eight. Fanaswadi stood at 12·96, the Fort South 13·14, and Chowpati 18·05. Medical opinion is not agreed as to the cause of the considerable rise in the mortality of the more populous districts. Cholera is undoubtedly answerable for some of it; sickness arising from the consumption of pumpkins and other watery vegetables; insufficient nourishment from want of employment, the excessive moisture in the low-lying districts during the rain which has been falling now pretty regularly for some weeks; all these causes have contributed to the heavy mortality. There is of course the possibility that plague may also be a contributory cause, but of that there is as yet no evidence. If we were to assume, as was done in some quarters with regard to plague last year and this, that the whole of the mortality in excess of the normal is due to plague, we should be following a bad example. But if that free and easy way of assuming the truth of an unverified hypothesis was admissible until the end of June, it ought to be equally admissible in July. The danger of jumping at conclusions in such cases is, however, obvious. All that can be properly said is that the evidence available so far is not sufficient to justify any dogmatic conclusion as to the cause or causes of the sudden rebound of the mortality within a few weeks of the return to a normal rate. But the situation suggests the necessity of vigilance. The house-to-house visitations have been resumed in the localities where the death-rate has come up, but not on a scale sufficient to guard against the possibility of the concealment of cases. It is important that when cases of plague occur they should be at once diagnosed and dealt with so as to prevent their becoming centres of infection. The Plague Committee are taking steps to increase the small staff available since the somewhat sweeping reductions made on the subsidence of the plague in June. This is satisfactory, for the sooner the visitations are resumed on an adequate scale the better. Professor Haffkine who for a second time has visited the village of Lanowli, where the outbreak appears to have got out of control, returned to Bombay last evening. His system of inoculation will soon, it may be hoped, receive a wider development. Mr. H. Hankin returned to Bombay yesterday, his services having been lent by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, with a view to the completion of the studies required by the Secretary of State to ascertain whether plague germs can be exported in merchantable produce, such as wheat, cotton, wool and the like. To prevent misconception it is as to state Mr. Hankin's return to complete his labours in Bombay is in no way connected with the increased mortality in Bombay.

THE fine discipline among the Dreplaris of the Tochi Valley seems to have been much better than might have been expected. The men took good aim and kept their ammunition well in hand, judging from Colonel Gray's report on the operations. Though each bullet did not find the billet it was intended for, and the weapons used could scarcely be termed arms of precision, it is evident that there are marksmen among them or they could not have hit forty-seven out of that little band of heroes. Few wounds were inflicted below the knee, the aim being high and straight. Captain Browne was shot in the right arm, his death resulting from the severing of an artery. Lieutenant Cruickshank, who was shot twice, was wounded in the left arm and breast, his death on the second shot being instantaneous. Major Bunny was shot through the body, Dr. Cassidy in the knee, Lieutenant Higginson twice in the left arm, and thirteen others whose injuries proved fatal were hit in vital parts. A havildar was shot through the shoulder, and shortly afterwards through the head. Running through the list of injured sepoys we get the shoulder twice, hip or thigh nine times, knee or leg five times, neck twice, chest twice. The other specified wounds also go to show careful aiming and the coolness of the marksmen. Though the Dreplaris may have no organisation and be but poor men in the field, it is evident from their achievements on the 10th June that they are capable of doing immense mischief sniping.

INVENTIVE genius in India is not great, and all the skilled artificers and mechanics with which the country abounds have only succeeded in producing 173 inventions worth the cost of registering in the past year. True it is a slight increase on last year's figures, but even that is not proportionate with the increase in the skilled population of the country. Four hundred and sixty persons altogether registered designs, but the bulk of these were non-resident Europeans, only forty were natives of India. Twenty-three of the applications related to bicycles, 26 to the tea-trade, and 23 to railways, and then in order come lamps and burners, the treatment of metals, electrical contrivances, spinning and weaving machinery, water-lifts and pumps, and so forth. Numerous applications were rejected, and a greater number still remain in the hands of experts for report. Some patents, at all events, seem to pay, for the inventors repaid the fees for a continuance of the exclusive privilege in 236 cases. There were very few registrations of copyright in the year, the total being only twenty-seven, as compared with forty last year.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Lord Harris Entertainment and Shield Fund will be held at "Guleshan," the residence of Khan Bahad

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SUPPLEMENTARY NAVAL ESTIMATE.

LONDON, JULY 27, MIDNIGHT.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Goschen brought forward his supplementary Naval Estimate of £500,000, which he said was intended to meet the activity of other nations by accelerating the ships now building and commencing the construction of four very fast cruisers and a number of torpedo destroyers.

DEALING WITH INDIAN FAMINES.

LONDON, JULY 28.

A memorial, signed by a number of members of the House of Commons, is about to be presented to Lord George Hamilton, urging extended irrigation and the improvement of waterways as a means of dealing with famines in India

NEW MAIL CONTRACTS.

The House of Commons have approved the new Mail Contracts with the Peninsular and Oriental and the Orient Companies.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Germany again appears to impede a settlement of the war indemnity to be paid by Greece, by insisting on the consideration of the claims of other creditors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 27.

The Ambassadors have drafted an article in the Peace Treaty, to establish European control over Greek finances.

THE MALAKHAND AFFAIR.

THE WIRES CUT.

AN EXTENSIVE RISING.

REINFORCEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

Besides the moves of the 38th Dogras and Guides, Cavalry and Infantry ordered yesterday to reinforce the Malakhand, the 35th Sikhs from Peshawar and No. 7 Mountain Battery from the Murree Hills move to Malakhand at once.

Three squadrons of the 11th Bengal Lancers from Nowshera, also the 22nd Punjab Infantry from Jhelum, move to Mardan to replace the Guides.

The West Kent Regiment has not yet moved, but is being held in readiness in Peshawar.

In all, therefore, Colonel Meiklejohn is being reinforced by three regiments and a Mountain Battery besides the troops moved up to strengthen the posts in rear, so the evident possibility of serious resistance is anticipated.

Telegraphic communication with Malakhand is interrupted, the wires being probably cut by the enemy, so no information has arrived this morning.

The rising, however, is believed to be a very large one, as the 31st Punjab Infantry and two Guns, sent out yesterday from the Malakand Camp to follow up the Mullah, had to retire.

The Upper Swat Valley alone has twenty thousand fighting tribesmen, and as the Lower Valley has something like the same number, and is said to be also implicated, the matter may be very serious.

Fortunately, there is no doubt of the loyalty of the Khan of Dir, who did such good service in the Chitral campaign.

The Boners also are not in rising at the present, and the Khyber and Kurrum are absolutely quiet as yet.

The 38th Dogras were to have been sent up in ekkas from Nowshera, but the Cavalry is now expected to be required to accompany them.

LATER.

The Malakhand telegraph line is still interrupted, so there is no fresh news from the front; the official reports, however, add particulars not already given of the fight. They show that the brunt fell on the Sapper lines and the Buddhist Road. The Sappers were reinforced by the 24th Punjab Infantry, while the Buddhist Road was held by the 45th Sikhs. The attack lasted until nearly daylight yesterday morning.

Major Taylor's wound is reported to be dangerous, while the death of one Engineer Staff Sergeant (name not given) is recorded in addition to the casualties already wired.

North Malakhand Camp was also attacked, but no casualties occurred there.

Major-General Reid, of the Staff at Rawalpindi, proceeds in command of the 35th Sikhs and 38th Dogras, moving together to Malakhand. Elsewhere the Bengal Lancers will furnish escort for ekkas.

The last reports from the Tochi show that eight armed Waziris have been seized near Saidagai, on the British border, carrying of camels. Several similar but undetected cases of camel-robbing are also reported among the line of communications.

Sheranni Camp was again fired into, and a Private of the Highlanders wounded. The Rifle Brigade has joined the 1st Brigade at Sheranni.

The Guides are reported to have reached Malakhand Camp safely. Several children and ladies are there, including Mrs. Meiklejohn.

THE TOCHI VALLEY PACIFIED.

News from the Tochi Valley is that General Egerton's force has returned to Sheranni after destroying all fortified keps at Maizar. There has been a little more sniping into the camp, but the Valley generally is quiet enough. The punitive expedition has been completely successful.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

Sir John Woodburn has returned to Simla from Poona.

CRICKET: POONA GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY HINDUS.

POONA, JULY 28.

A cricket match, Poona Gymkhana vs. Bombay Hindus, commenced to-day. The weather was good, and the attendance large. The Hindus won the toss, and went in to play, making a good stand, having scored 104 runs in the first innings. Bhundare contributed 22, Agaskar 16, Kirtikar 15, Chonker 14, and Banda 10. Greig took five wickets, Lewis 3, and Shearme 1.

The Gymkhana made 126 runs. Captains Lewis made 31, and Greig 27; Messrs. Edwardes 16, and Fairfax 12; and Major Beresford 10. Bhundare and Banda took four wickets each, Chonker two. The Hindus went in for their second innings, and made 65 runs for six wickets down; Chonker securing 28, and Banda 15.

Play will be resumed to-morrow.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SUEZ, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer China, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Nubia arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 27.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

JULY 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi (extra) left here yesterday afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Dco. Baldinno left Aden, for Bombay, on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 6 p.m., and is expected to arrive on the 2nd August.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JULY 9.

I PROMISED last week to return to the subject of my own egregious blundering. I want, first, to explain—not to excuse—how it came about. It is now, I think, five or six years since I was assured by some person or persons—may he or they be therefore everlastingly sunk in oblivion!—that the lady in question had not chosen to present herself at the second examination. I ought, of course, to have looked into the Cambridge Calendar for verification of this statement. I ought to have known that the thing was impossible. But without question I accepted the statement. Outside Cambridge the importance of the thing was not understood, so that the papers, though they probably mentioned the fact that the lady in question *did* present herself at the Second Part, did not take much notice. At all events, I myself saw no mention of the fact and no comment upon it. Subsequently I heard no more than one occasion the same falsehood repeated, viz., that the lady had not presented herself at the Second Part. I am not very much among circles where Cambridge examinations are discussed; I never heard any discussion about this lady's second and more remarkable success; and I continued, until this rude awakening, to believe that my original information was true.

Now, let me explain what Miss Fawcett's success really means, and then you will understand the very great injury one does to her name and fame in either stating or in believing that she did not present herself at the Second Part of the examination. In ancient times, down to twenty years ago, or thereabouts, the examination for the Mathematical Tripos was one and final for all but the three or four men at the top. For them it consisted of two parts, taken close together. By the first part all the men who went in were classed in order from Senior Wrangler down to Wooden Spoon. This was followed by the examination for the "Smith's Prizes." As I just said, only the half-dozen men at the top went in for this examination, and the papers were much stiffer than those of the predecessor. It was by no means an uncommon thing for the Senior Wrangler to be beaten in this examination by one of the men below him, an unfortunate fact which greatly marred the magnificence of the position. To these two examinations has now been added a third, called "Part II.," held a year afterwards, and in the higher subjects only. Those who pass this examination are placed in classes, and not in order. The classes themselves are split up into divisions. Very well. Miss Fawcett first defeated all the men in the first examination, and would have been Senior Wrangler had she been placed; the second examination—that for the Smith's Prizes—she could not enter. In the "Second Part" she was placed in the First Division of the First Class with only two others, the Senior Wrangler and another. In that Part, therefore, she vindicated her full right to the highest place in the highest mathemtical examination that the University of Cambridge or any other University in the world can offer. It is without question the finest intellectual achievement that any young woman has ever accomplished. Perhaps this statement of what it really is will partly atone for the unpardonable folly of believing a false statement which might have been set right in a moment without asking anybody but the Cambridge Calendar.

In reply to my questions Mrs. Alec Tweedie, the author of "Through Finland in Carts," writes:

The present position of women in Finland is the outcome of many generations of independence, for since the days of the famous epic poem, "Kalevala," dating from before the Christian era, women have always had a distinct position of their own, and, as to-day, practically equal rights with men. Finland is not over-populated; the men are not driven from the country by women's work; there is room for all, for Finland, although half as big again as Great Britain, contains only one half the population of London! As in most other lands, there is a large number of extra women, therefore it is quite impossible that they can all marry, so, instead of folding their hands and becoming sour, cantankerous, or hysterical old maids, a burden to themselves and their friends, they are trained from their youth to work and find an amusement and income for themselves. In many instances married women—especially those who have children—continue their work after matrimony. Two teachers—and you must remember that education is considered one of the highest callings in Finland—often marry and work together, with the best results. But even if women do not actually continue their own professions, they have all been taught to work, and think, and are therefore able to help their husbands in a very capable manner. It would be a strange Finlander who "allowed his wife to maintain him in idleness," as you seem to suppose possible, for in that country every child is brought up to work, and work they do. In fact, there is a saying that there are hardly any idle women in Finland, and only one single man! To my mind, the position of women in Finland is of inestimable boon to the country—the home life is delightful, and they are one of the most highly cultivated and moral nations in Europe.

This is a note on behaviour in church about the year 1750. Those ladies who came early could envy, or find fault with, the dress of the ladies who came late. These sailed up the aisle in succession in "fan hoop," a "negligee" with a furbelowed apron; a "Trollope;" a "Slammerkin," with treble ruffles to the cuffs, pinned and gymped, the sides of the petticoats drawn up in festoons; green bibs and black aprons; "John" caps; nuns' hoods; the whole forming an exhibition especially proper to rise the mind to a lofty spiritual standard. As they entered their pews the ladies breathed through their fansticks and the gentlemen gazed into the lining of their hats—so ancient, my dear reader, was the Mystery of the church-going hat, now almost forgotten. Before sitting down, however, they looked round the church, bowing, smiling, kissing hands to their acquaintance and friends in the church. At last they sat down; the service commenced; it was accompanied by a running fire of artillery, caused by the unlooking, opening, and shuting of the pew doors. It was continued amid a loud murmur of conversation. The singing was done by a band of vocalists who went about from church to church, singing the hymns in the new Winchester measure; and the more pathetic parts of the service were drowned and ruined by the snuffing, sneezing, hawking, and grunting of the snuff takers—and all were snuff takers, women as well as men. Snuff was everywhere; it disfigured the leaves of the Prayer book; it lay on the white kerchie's of the ladies and the lace neckties of the men; at home it swam on the surface of the teacup; it lay on the tankard of beer; it was handed with the wine; it even destroyed the snowy whiteness of the turnip in the vegetable dish. But in church, nobody would believe who had not witnessed it, how great an interruption snuff was to the flow of piety. As for enthusiasm or emotion, it was effectually checked and destroyed at the very outset by the sneezing of the congregation.

The dignity of History does not allow the unfortunate historian to do more than indicate the way in which things are done. Yet the way, or manner of doing, is very often the most interesting part of the event. Now I have before me a little chapter which is passed over by the stiff necked historian in a single line. You shall see how many lines it deserves. In the year 1814, when Peace was signed, it was agreed that none of the art treasures in the Louvre should be restored to the places whence they had been taken. In 1815, when the allied armies again crowned the hills round Paris, the Provisional Government before capitulation asked that the same stipulation should be made as regards the museum. On this occasion the stipulation was not allowed. Blucher, immediately after entering Paris, ordered M. Denon, Director of the Louvre, to surrender the whole of the Prussian pictures and sculpture in his possession. Denon refused absolutely without the authority of his own Government. He was therefore arrested, and not only the Prussian works of art, including the statue of the Gladiator and certain pictures, but also those which had been brought from Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and other places in Germany were seized by the victors. There was the greatest indignation in Paris at this step; but as it was followed by no others tranquility was for the time restored. Five months afterwards, however, fresh troubles arose. A great quantity of church ornaments had been brought to Paris from Belgium; it was resolved that these, too, should be restored to their rightful owners. The King, Louis XVIII., protested, but in vain; the Museum was closed; English troops were placed on guard at the doors; these were replaced by Austrian troops; and while the Belgians seized upon everything that they could plausibly call their own, the Austrians carried off the invaluable treasures which had been brought from Parma, from Milan, from Modena, and from Venice. Then came the turn of the Tuscans, who seized upon the Venus de Medici, the Transfiguration, and the Madonna della Seggia. The Spaniards followed. All this time, a fact which proves the deep love of art in the French mind, no rewards, no menaces would induce a single Frenchman to lend the slightest assistance to the package or the removal of the statues and pictures; they would not even lend a ladder; the ladders used were borrowed of a show of learned monkeys; the galleries were visited by artists who roamed up and down weeping and lamenting; the attendants wept when the Venus was put into the box, which looked like a coffin. One's sympathies are with the French, although they only had to give back what they had acquired by robbery; and so it is pleasant to read that the last claimants for pictures and treasures, the Sardinian commissioners, who arrived when the Austrian guard had been called away, were received by the attendants with so formidable a flourish of brooms, brushes, and mops that they beat a hasty retreat.

Those who are interested in the history of Literature, and the bad misfortune that attend the sons of genius, will be pleased to hear the following biography of a poet now neglected and forgotten. You will not even find his name in the Dictionary of Biography: He was born about the year 1725. He acquired learning, not in the usual manner by means of the Latin accidence, but by haunting the secondhand bookstalls of Moorfields, where he read industriously, without being able to buy anything. When he was turned away from one stall he went on to another; but booksellers have ever been a kindly folk, who grudge not the twopenny box to the penniless reader. His first employment—the mind having been thus fortified—was under a Physician, who employed him in sticking up his bills and in slipping them into the hands of the passengers in the street. His next employment was in drawing up bills and affidavits for Doctors unable to read—of these gentlemen there were many at that time; their lack of learning was made up by magnificence of wig and by assurance. He was after this in the service of a Printer, with whom he entered regularly upon the literary profession, compiling and inventing bloody murders, terrible crimes, blood curdling narratives, and Last Dying Speeches and Confessions. He also wrote books for children, and was the editor of a three-halfpenny magazine. After this, or with this, he became an "Eavesdropper," or collector of news for a daily paper. He was once—no doubt with the view of studying character—a Balladsinger; it is said that he preferred the Singing of Hymns. He then deserted the Profession of Letters—one knows not why. Perhaps, as the Author is prone to the passion of wounded vanity, he was hurt because one Pope, or one Gay, was preferred to himself. As to that I cannot speak with uncertainty, but he became "setter" to a Fleet Parson. In this honourable occupation he ran about Ludgate-hill and Fleet-street, accosting any young couple whom he met, and offering to get them married by his master speedily, safely, and cheaply. During the performance of the ceremony he himself acted as Clerk and Father. His master dying, he purchased the stock-in-trade, viz., one grizzle wig, a rusty cassock, and one lappet of a band. He then started on his own account, and would have done well but for the passing of the Marriage Act, which broke up the whole trade. He then retired to a night cellar, where he ended his days selling gin in pennyworths.

There is lamentation over the illiteracy of the Cambridge undergraduate. But it is no new thing. The average undergraduate is always illiterate. What can one expect? He passes through school, where the little time left him after the sports have been properly attended to must be devoted to school work, to the University, which is only, for him and his like, a continuation of school life, without the least change except a small increase of personal liberty. He has the same sports to occupy his mind; he has to put in a lecture or two every day; he has examinations to pass. When he is not on the river or in the field he is talking about the river or the field; if he finds a few minutes in the day free from this kind of discourse he looks up his books for the next examination. About two-thirds of the undergraduates are thus accounted for. As for the remaining third, they are the reading men. Out of these a great many are too much absorbed by their work to think anything about literature. It seems a pity, but, after all, literature is only one branch of culture. Moreover, in the years to come, when one can no longer run or jump, and when there are no examinations to pass, literature gets its turn. There are plenty of country parsons who were illiterate undergraduates, and now read everything worth reading.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

June 28.—Chief Engineer W. Torrie, R. I. M. S. Minto (general duty) is appointed to the R. I. M. S. Canning. Assistant Engineer J. G. Yates, R. I. M. S. Canning transferred to the R. I. M. S. Investigator.

June 29.—Lieutenant C. R. Ford, R. I. M. S. Canning, granted 52 days' privilege leave from 2nd July 1897.

June 30.—Assistant Engineer T. H. Avery, R.I.M.S. Canning transferred to the R. I. M. S. Minto, with effect from 29th June 1897.

(3 July.)—Engineer F. S. Lamb, R. I. M. S. Canning granted one year's leave out of India on private affairs with effect from the 5th July 1897. Lieut. C. J. P. Carey returned from privilege leave and appointed to the R. I. M. S. Canning.

(6 July).—Sub-Lieut A. P. Robinson, R. I. M. S. Elphinstone passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani at Port Blair on the 5th April 1897. Sub-Lieut E. W. Huddleston, Defence Squadron, invalided and proceeded on 9 months leave out of India on 9th July 1897 Lieut. H. C. Waters Commanding R. I. M. S. Minto, transferred to the Defence Squadron, with effect from the 9th July 1897. Lieut A. L. Beaumont, R. I. M. S. Canning, appointed to the R. I. M. S. Minto in Command, with effect from the 9th July 1897.

(12 July).—Commander T. H. Heming, R.N., appointed Surveyor-in-charge, Marine Survey of India, reports his arrival in Bombay on the 11th July last.

(13 July)—Chief Engineer F. O. Gadeden, R. I. M. S. Clive appointed Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, on probation, with effect from the 14th instant. Chief Engineer F. Walmsley, R. I. M. S. Minto (on general duty) and Engineer C. J. I. Jones, R. I. M. S. Minto (supernumerary) appointed to the R. I. M. S. Clive from the 14th instant. Engineer A. Mitchell, R. R. I. M. S. Clive appointed to the R. I. M. S. Minto from the 14th instant. Lieut C. G. Sinclair, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class, Marine Survey of India, returned from furlough.

(10 July).—Assist. Engineer A. H. M. Bolton, R. I. M. S. Clive, was transferred to the R. I. M. S. Mayo, on the 6th instant.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL J. WATERHOUSE, of the Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to reside out of India.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL M. W. SKINNER, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Bombay to the Madras Command.

THE undermentioned officers having passed the examination in the practical part of the subject (B) under paragraph 19, section 9, Queen's Regulations, 1895, are qualified for promotion to the rank of Major: Captain H. Chance and Captain A. S. Dunlop, Royal Artillery; Captain C. C. Monro, Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment; and Captain W. P. Blood, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

THE following appointments are made:—Captain W. B. Lafone, Devonshire Regiment to be Station Staff Officer, Jullundur, vice Captain L. J. Bois, vacated on being posted to the 2nd battalion of his regiment on promotion. Major E. C. Bethune, 16th Lancers, to officiate as an Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, Bombay Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Stawell, on leave. Captain H. B. Walker, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Station Staff Officer, 2nd class, Lucknow, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Brigade, Tochi Field Force. 2nd Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. V. Garbett, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Colonel F. C. Burton, vacated. Major K. S. Davison to be 2nd-in-Command, Captain St. G. L. Steele, Brevet-Major J. G. Turner, Captain F. H. B. Commeline, Captain J. A. Douglas, and Captain M. E. Willoughby, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession. Captain W. B. James, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, sub pro tem. Captain Steele, Major Turner and Captain Douglas remain seconded while employed on the staff. 12th Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant M. L. Ferrar, Supernumerary on the establishment, to be officiating Wing Officer. Corps of Guides.—2nd Lieutenant C. V. Reyes, officiating Wing Officer, 34th Punjab Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

WARD.		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			7
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade	1a		
B	Mandvie	1		29
	Chakla			
	Oomarkhadi			
	Dougri			
C	Market	1b		22
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswady			
	Bhuleshwar	2		
	Khara Talao			
	Kumbharwada			
D	Khetwady			6
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon	2	1	50
	Tarwady			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamathipura	1c	1	
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel		1	19
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			6
	Worli			
	Water Division			2
	Non-Resident and Unknown			1
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road	1d	1	15
	Total	9	4	157

Total to date...13,679 10,724

a From Karachi. b From Lanowli. c From Lanowli. d From Kalyan Plague Hospital.

CHOLERA.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning there were 29 cases of cholera and 27 deaths due to the same disease.

RE-OPENING OF HOSPITALS.

The Grant Road Hospital has been re-opened for the reception of cholera and plague cases. The Wari Bunder Hospital has been re-opened for plague cases only.

THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

The Plague Committee have arranged with Surgeon-Major MacCartie for the disinfection of all pilgrims on their return to India. The disinfection and observation of these people are carried out at the pilgrim sheds. About five thousand pilgrims are expected to arrive during the next six months.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

House-to-house visitation was carried on yesterday morning in No. 8 District, which comprised of Haines Road, Guzri Bazaar, and Parel Road, Agripada and Madanpoora, under the direct supervision of Surgeon-Captain Taylor, District Medical Officer, who was assisted by Mr. Du Boulay, Mr. Acworth, Mr. Young, Mr. MacDonald, and Mr. Samuel Issaji. The locality about the Haines Road was visited by Dr. Taylor and Mr. Samuel Issaji, who detected one case of fever, which was removed to the Julai Mahomedan Hospital at Ripon Road. Mr. MacDonald and his party inspected Guzri Bazaar and Parel Road, but no case was discovered. Agripada was examined by Mr. Acworth and Mr. Young, who discovered one case of fever, which was sent to the Arthur Road Hospital. This party was accompanied by Sir James Campbell and Mr. C. C. James. Mr. Du Boulay and Dr. Serai, who led the fourth party, scoured Madanpura locality and detected one case of cholera and one suspicious case of fever. Both the cases were conveyed to the Julai Mahomedan Hospital, Ripon Road. Sub-Inspctors and police peons accompanied each party.

REPORTS BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

From the reports submitted to the Plague Committee by the Medical Officers of the several districts, it appears that 68 houses were visited in No. 1 District by the District Medical Officers, but no case was discovered. Twenty houses were limewashed and disinfected in this district. Twenty-eight houses were examined in No. 2 district, and limewashing and disinfection was carried on in one chawl and one house. In No. 4 district two justices visited twenty-seven houses, but no case was detected. Three justices examined 108 houses in No. 3 District and four cases were discovered. One fatal case of bubonic fever was found in house No. 16-18 in Koliwada Lane. Another case of plague was found in the same locality and removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. The third case was discovered in a house at Nowroji Hill 1st Lane. The fourth case, which was a suspicious one, was found in the same lane. Three deaths from cholera also occurred in house No. 92-100, Nowroji Hill, 1st Road. The house was limewashed and thoroughly disinfected. 130 gullies were flushed and a number of rooms, latrines, &c., were limewashed and disinfected. In No. 5 District two J. P.'s visited thirty-seven houses, no case being detected. Five justices conducted house-to-house visitation in No. 6 District, and inspected Tank Street, Kazeepoora, Bellasis Road, Mustan Tank Cross Lane and Peerkhan Lane. No plague case was found, but a case of cholera was discovered and removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. Dr. McCabe Dallas, who is the district medical officer, has drawn the attention of the Committee to the highly insanitary condition of Kazeepoora generally and especially the road which is a private one, belonging to Mr. Haji Cassum. Dr. Shroff inspected a chawl of thirty rooms on Slater Road (No. 7 District), but discovered no case. One death from cholera had occurred. In No. 8 District three justices inspected 85 houses, but no case was detected. The total mortality of the District was 23, of which eleven deaths were due to cholera. Four fresh cases of cholera were also reported from this district (Byculla). 102 houses were examined in No. 9 District (Mazagon), and five fatal cases were discovered, one of bubonic fever imported from Satara, three of cholera, and one of other causes.

INOCULATION.

Under directions from the Health Officer, Dr. Britto, Deputy Health Officer, and Surgn.-Major Bannerman, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, have commenced inoculation in No. 9 District. They inoculated 5 people in Mazagon Road on Tuesday. They were more successful on the 28th instant, as 21 people living in Narielwadi, Mount Road, and Gorupdeo offered themselves for inoculation. It is a notable fact that the people offer no resistance and are quite willing to submit themselves to the operation. The serum used is the one introduced by M. Haffkine, C.I.E. There is no doubt that with a little persuasion, the operation will soon be very extensive. Any person living in No. 9 District, which includes Mazagon, Matharpacady, Gorupdeo, Chinchpoogli, and Tarwadi willing to be inoculated may apply to Dr. Britto, Deputy Health Officer, Waree Bunder, Sub-Divisional Office, No. 9 District, who will be only too willing to make every arrangement in this direction.

A WELL-KNOWN Parliamentary wit and raconteur, immediately after being introduced to the Queen at the garden party, was asked somewhat eagerly by his daughter to tell every word the Queen had said to him. "Yes, my dear," was the reply, "the Queen said nothing whatever to me I could not tell your mother."

A MEMBER of Parliament vouches for the authenticity of this story and the one following it: Mr. Samuel Young, the only Irish Nationalist member who accepted the invitation to the garden party at Windsor, was sought for in every direction, as the Queen had expressed a desire that he should be introduced to her. It was stated generally that he had left the grounds of the Castle. He was, however, found after diligent search, and on being told of her Majesty's wish, prayed to be excused from appearing in the Royal presence on the ground that in the present critical state of the Irish question, produced by his action in going to the garden party, a personal introduction to the Sovereign would be inopportune. "It is better," he said, "that the Queen and I should not meet; it might compromise us both."

THE SEDITION IN POONA.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.

ARREST OF THE HON. MR. TILAK AND OTHERS.

CHARGES OF SEDITION.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL REFUSED.

THERE were rumours in the town on Monday that Government intended to prosecute the Hon. Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak for seditious writings, but it was not expected that action would so soon follow, as has been the case. Mr. Tilak came to Bombay by the first morning train from Poona, and spent a good part of the day in and about the High Court, where he was making arrangements for a libel action. At a late hour on Monday night he was arrested in the bungalow of his friend, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, at Girgaum Back Road, on a warrant issued by Mr. Sanders-Slater, for being responsible for certain seditious writings in the *Kesari*, of which he is the editor. The date of the alleged offence was June 15, and the information in the matter was made by Mr. Mirza Ali Beg, the Oriental Translator to Government. The arrest was effected by Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department. The whereabouts of Mr. Tilak were not known until p.m., when it was ascertained that he was in the house of the Hon. Mr. Khare. The Sirdar proceeded there, and found Mr. Khare and some other people in the house. The Sirdar experienced some little difficulty in identifying the accused; he therefore surrounded the building with a strong party of police, and sent for Mr. James Guider, of the Poona Police, who happened to be in Bombay at the time and who knew the accused. The Sirdar and Mr. Guider entered the house, and saw Mr. Khare coming out from the dining-room followed by the accused. Mr. Guider identified the accused, who was taken into custody by the Sirdar under the warrant. He quietly surrendered. The Police officer brought him to the Esplanade Police Court chowki about midnight, and put him in a separate cell under a special guard until morning. The arrest was kept very secret and was not known in the town until yesterday morning.

Mr. Tilak was brought up before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, at 11 o'clock. The news that the charge was to be preferred, drew to the court a large crowd of people, who were rather impatient, as one trivial case after another was called, and no mention was made of the *cause celebre* of the hour. At last, Mr. Louis P. Russell rose and said that he represented the accused, Mr. Tilak, who desired to make an application for bail. The Public Prosecutor, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, was not present, but Mr. Russell suggested the application might be heard in his absence. Mr. Slater said the application could not be heard ex-parte, and made an order for it to be taken at 2-15 p. m., and the crowd of spectators melted away.

It was not long, however, before the court again became thronged with spectators, who so grew in number, that when the time for the luncheon interval arrived the place was crowded with an eager throng. While the magistrate was absent, the spectators—a large proportion of whom were Brahmin students and pleaders—eagerly discussed the situation. The animation of the conversation increased when it became known that the day had also been marked by several important arrests in Poona. Groups of students and others stood in and about the entrances to the court, and eagerly scanned every comer in order to see whether he was in any way connected with the proceedings.

Meanwhile the proceedings were re-commencing in court. The arrival of Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, and of Mr. Russell, preceded by only a few minutes the return of the magistrate into court. Mr. Tilak was seated near the solicitors' table, and pending the commencement of the proceedings, occupied himself with perusing the pages of the *Kesari* of the particular date named in the information, and with holding whispered conversations with his pleader, Mr. Bodas. Mr. Russell at once applied that the accused be let out on bail. He based the application upon section 497 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides that a person arrested in respect to an alleged non-bailable offence may be released on bail "if there are not reasonable grounds for believing the accused has committed such offence, but that if there are sufficient grounds for further enquiry into his guilt." In support of the application, Mr. Russell quoted two cases in which it had been held by the Queen's Bench that the test in such instance is the question whether the accused is likely to surrender to his bail. If there is reasonable ground to fear that the accused will not be forthcoming at the trial, the bail is not allowed. He urged that there was no ground to believe that the accused, who was a well-known leader of his community, and a member of the Legislative Council, would not be forthcoming at the trial. He, therefore, asked his Worship to admit the accused to bail, remarking that he was prepared to give bail to any amount.

Before replying to the arguments of his learned friend, Mr. Nicholson put the Oriental Translator into the box to identify accused, a necessary formality, which only occupied a minute or so. The Public Prosecutor then proceeded to oppose the application. He urged that under the section referred to the court could not give bail if there was reasonable ground to believe that the accused was guilty of the offence of sedition. His Worship had read the articles complained of, and if they had left in his mind reasonable ground for belief that the articles were calculated to incite to treason, he would have no alternative but to refuse the application. The English cases quoted by his friend had no bearing upon the Indian Criminal Procedure Code. The question could only be decided by looking at the article as it stood. Mr. Russell urged that his argument applied in this case, and said that if the view of the Public Prosecutor was right the Magistrate might as well commit accused to the Session without any preliminary bail at all.

Mr. Slater wrote down his decision, and read it aloud. It was to the effect that as it seemed to him the articles referred to in the "Kesari" were of a character likely to create disaffection toward Government, he had before him sufficient material to come to a conclusion as to whether there were reasonable grounds for believing the accused to be guilty. The fact that the prosecution was only undertaken with the special sanction of Government, while it would not affect the ultimate decision of the question, confirmed him in the opinion that there was cause to believe that the matter complained of was seditious. Under these circumstances, he was unable to admit the accused to bail.

Mr. Russell applied for a copy of the information and of the order to be given him forthwith—evidently with a view to—moving the High Court,—and this request was acceded to. After some discussion between counsel and his Worship, the case was adjourned until Saturday afternoon next, at 2-30 p.m., subject, however, to the two other persons against whom warrants had been issued being placed before him on that day. Mr. Russell said that he believed it would take eight days for one of the accused persons to be brought to Bombay, and intimated it would be a hardship if the case was "hanging over the head of his client" and he remained in custody all that time. The Magistrate said that as far as the arrangements of the Court were concerned he could only make the order for the hearing of the case on Saturday, provisional upon the two other accused being forthcoming. Mr. Tilak was then removed in custody. A detailed account of the proceeding is given below.

THE CHARGE.

The charge preferred against Mr. Tilak was as under:—

The information of Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, taken on solemn affirmation, before Mr. John Sanders-Slater, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Chief Presidency Magistrate for the Town and Island of Bombay, on the 27th day of July, 1897.

I, Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, solemnly affirm and say as follows:—

"I am informed and believe that one Bal Gungadhar Tilak is the proprietor, editor, and publisher of a weekly journal, printed in the Marathi character, and styled the "Kesari." That the said journal is printed at the "Arya Bhushana" Press, House No. 25, Budhwar Paith, Poona.

"That the copy of the "Kesari" journal, dated the 15th June 1897, now produced, and marked A, and shown to me, and which I have read, contained certain printed words intended to be read in passages therein marked from A 1 to A 2 and B 1 to B 2, of an extremely inflammatory and objectionable character, which I am advised are calculated to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India.

"That I accordingly charge the said Bal Gungadhar Tilak, as the proprietor, editor, and publisher of the said "Kesari" journal, dated the 15th June, 1897, being the person responsible for the said words therein printed, and intended to be read with committing an offence, declared punishable under section 124a of the Indian Penal Code. That the said issue of the "Kesari" journal, dated the 15th June, 1897 was, I am informed and believed, forwarded by post from the press in Poona, where it was printed to subscribers to that journal in Bombay, and was received in Bombay through the post by such subscribers; and that I am advised that there has been publication of such printed matter intended to be read within the jurisdiction of this court. That an order under section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been made for the making of this complaint. That I am informed, and believe, that the said Bal Gungadhar Tilak is now in Bombay."

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

When the case first came on for hearing at half-past eleven, Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, after perusing the information, said that he had been instructed that morning to go to the Police Court, and apply for bail on behalf of Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak, but the Public Prosecutor not being in court, he wished to know if his Worship would hear the application in his absence.

The Magistrate: I can't hear the application *ex-parte*.

Eventually the matter was adjourned until 2-15 p.m., Mr. Russell notifying his intention to give notice of his application to the Public Prosecutor in the mean time.

When the case was again called at 2-20 p. m., Mr. Russell said: In this matter I appear on behalf of the accused, and apply that he be let out on bail.

The Magistrate: He must be identified first.

Mr. Russell said that would be done. Continuing, he cited section 497 which showed, when bail might be taken in a non-bailable case. It stated "When any person accused of any non-bailable offence, is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police station, or appears, or is brought before a court, he may be released on bail, but he shall not be so released if there appear reasonable ground for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused. It appears to such officer, or court, at any stage of the investigation, inquiry, or trial, as the case may be, that there are not reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed such offence, but that there are sufficient grounds for further inquiry into his guilt, the accused shall, pending such inquiry, be released on bail, or, at the discretion of such officer or court, on the execution by him of a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided. Any court may, at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Code, cause any person who has been released under this section to be arrested, and may commit him to custody." It had been held in England that the test to be applied with regard to the accused being let out on bail was the probability, or otherwise of the prisoner appearing to answer the charge laid against him. In support of his argument, he cited Regina vs. Robertson for the English Law Reports, Queen's Bench Division, and also another case. He said that there could be no question, but that in the case of an accused in the position of his client it was very unlikely that he would not be forth coming at his trial.

THE POSITION OF MR. TILAK.

The accused occupied a prominent position in society and in his community, and was a member of H. E. the Governor's Legislative Council. Supposing he had written these particular articles, there could be no ground for saying that he would not appear at the proper time to face the charge. Of course, he had seen the information that morning, but he had not seen the extracts which the accused was stated to have published, and so he could not say whether or not "these words, spoken or written or intended to be read," were such as brought his client within the section. He believed his Worship had read the extracts, and he promised that his Worship would be very far from saying that the mere fact of reading those words would lead his Worship to believe at once that there were reasonable grounds that he had been guilty of the offence he had been accused of. The test being such as he had submitted, he asked his Worship to apply that test and say there was no reasonable ground to believe that the accused would not come forward again when called upon to meet the charge. They were prepared to give bail to any extent which the magistrate, in the exercise of his discretion, might think fit. He asked the magistrate to exercise the discretion which had been vested in him by law and to allow the bail,

and the motion was read in the light he suggested the magistrate could commit the accused at once to the Sessions without preliminary enquiry at all. He said that he had copied the notes because he could not remove the volumes from the High Court library. The question was whether or not there were grounds for thinking that the accused would not appear to take his trial.

BAIL REFUSED.

Mr. Slater, in disposing of the application, said: In the matter of this application I do not think that I have materials before me which permit me to doubt that there are reasonable grounds that the accused is guilty of the offence charged. Without in any way going into the merits of the case at present I need only say that it does not appear from the statement of the learned counsel who appears for the accused that he takes exception to any particular statement of fact alleged in the information. It is made on sworn affirmation and is lodged on special sanction of Government under section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I see no reason, therefore, at the present time to look upon the statements before the court as incorrect. At that I have at present to do is to see if there appears to be reasonable grounds for believing him to be guilty of the offence charged, and the test which is applied in cases in England has no place in the Criminal Procedure Code here. Under these circumstances I must decline to admit the accused to bail.

Mr. Russell wanted to know what was the article complained of, when the magistrate informed him that the article was sent to the Translator for official translation.

Mr. Nicholson: We have already pointed out the article to Mr. Tilak and handed him the copy of his paper in which it appeared.

Mr. Russell applied for copies to be given him forthwith of the information and of the order of the court, and the application was acceded to.

The Magistrate then enquired of counsel the date on which they would be ready to proceed with the case.

Mr. Russell said that he believed that there were two other accused and he would like to know whether the case would be tried together.

Mr. Nicholson replied in the affirmative and desired to proceed with the case on Saturday next, provided the other two men were arrested.

Mr. Russell said that he would like to have a definite date fixed for the hearing of the case. He understood that it would take eight days to bring one of the accused man to Bombay. It would be a great hardship for his client if he was in prison all this time with the case hanging over his head.

The Magistrate said that he considered it was very desirable that the case should be heard soon. He would adjourn it to Saturday next, at 2-30 p.m., when it would be heard, provided the two other accused were placed before him.

PROPOSED APPLICATION TO HIGH COURT.

Mr. Tilak's pleader having given notice to the Public Prosecutor at Bombay, Mr. Nicholson, that he intended to apply to the High Court for bail, Mr. Nicholson attended the court last evening to instruct the Advocate-General to oppose the application. The court was, besides, crowded by a large number of Marathas, who seemed anxious to know the result of the application. Until the rising of the court, however, nobody appeared to make the application for bail; and the crowds in court dispersed at the adjournment.

THE PASSAGE COMPLAINED OF.

The passages from the *Kesari* of June 15 in respect to which the prosecution has been undertaken were not made known in court, as the translation of them is now being revised in the office of the Oriental Translator. It is understood, however, that the complaint principally refers to the report of a speech made by Mr. Tilak at the Sivaji memorial meeting. The following is a translation of the speech:—

After the conclusion of Mr. Jinsivale's speech, Mr. Tilak commenced his speech (as follows):—"It is not necessary to seek for fresh historical information regarding Afzulkhan's death. Let us take it for granted that Sivaji killed Afzulkhan after premeditation. The question whether this deed of the Maharaja (was) good or bad is not to be considered from the Penal Code point of view, nor from the point of view of the *Smritis* (laws) of Manu or Yadnyavalkya, nor from that of the peinciples of the Occidental or Oriental Moral Code. Laws for the restraint of social communities are for ordinary men like ourselves. Nobody devotes his time to discover the genealogy of a Rishi nor to fix guilts upon (the head of) a king. Great and mighty beings are above the ordinary principles of the Shastras. These principles cannot command the view of the high level on which mighty beings reside. Did Sivaji commit a sin in killing Afzulkhan? The reply to this question is in the *Mahabharat* itself. The great Krishna has given an advice in the Bhagvat Gita (to the effect) that one should kill even one's own preceptors and kinsmen. No one who performs deeds disinterestedly can be blamed. Sivaji did not do anything to fill his small stomach. He murdered Afzulkhan with good intentions for the good of the people. If robbers have entered our house and if our wrists possessed no strength to drive them out, we should without hesitation lock them in, burn them alive. Mlenchas have got no parchment (authorising them) to rule India. The Maharaja did not commit the sin of having a desire for other people's property when he endeavoured to drive them (Mlenchas) out of his native country. Do not have a narrow view like frogs in a well. Get out of the Penal Code and enter the very high atmosphere of Bhagvat Gita before considering the deeds of great men." After speaking thus much on the original subject, Mr. Tilak spoke as follows regarding Professor Bhanu's concluding remarks:—"The nation which cannot combine together even on a few occasions (like the present) should not entertain any hope of rising to prosperity. There must be endless quarrels regarding religious and social matters, but it is extremely desirable that there should be a unanimity regarding at least one matter for one day out of 365 days (of the great). To combine on matters connected with Sivaji is not to forget totally our other opinions, for quarrels there are other days. It should not be forgotten that at the time of worshiping the god Shankar (Shiva), Rama and Ravana (who bore mortal enmity to each other) did not find any difficulty in meeting in the same temple." After the conclusion of the lecture, Samitirsamaja and Maharashtra Mela chanted their songs, and the proceedings of the second day were concluded.

THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

The arrest and trial of Mr. Tilak created a great sensation in the city, and was eagerly discussed at all the clubs and places of public resort. It is interesting to note that Mr. Tilak came down to Bombay to engage counsel to prosecute a newspaper that had imputed to him complicity in the murders of Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand.. He intended to engage Mr. Eardly-Norton to conduct the case, Mr. Macpherson has, it is said, been retained for the defence with Mr. Eardly-Norton.

FURTHER ARRESTS IN POONA.

THE NATU BROTHERS DEPORTED.

CHARGES OF DISLOYALTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 28.

At 6 o'clock, this morning, Mr. Michael Kennedy, district Superintendent of Police, with several European and Native assistants, proceeded to Shanwar Wada, the residence of Sirdar Balwantrao Natu, and there effected the arrest of Balwantrao Natu and his brother, Haripant Ramchander Natu alias Tatya Saheb, for disloyalty to the British Government. The house of these persons was searched and all the arms found therein were taken possession of by the police.

They searched another house belonging to the Natus in Sadashiv Peit, but without anything being found there.

The men were then removed in custody and sent from Poona by the 11-15 train.

About the same time Inspector Guider proceeded to the "Arya Bushan" press, where he arrested Keshan Madhav Bal, who, together with the Hon. Bal Gungadhar Tilak, prints and publishes the *Kesari*.

The press was searched and several books were taken charge of by the police.

This person was sent to Bombay in police custody to stand his trial before the Bombay Magistrate.

It is stated here that Mr. Tilak will jointly with Bal be placed before the Magistrate.

A rumour is current that some other arrests will shortly be made.

Much excitement prevails in the city.

Mr. Sale, Assistant Collector, was present with Mr. Kennedy when the warrants entrusted to the police officers were executed.

THE DEPORTATION.

The arrests were effected early in the morning, and the accused were escorted to the railway station by Mounted Police Sowars. Keshav Mahadev Bal was handcuffed and marched with an escort of 35 Constables, while Balvantrao Natu and Tatya Saheb were placed in separate carriages, and driven with an escort of Sowars. The prisoners were placed in second-class carriages; the brothers Natu being in separate compartments of the same carriage, while the manager was placed with Balvantrao Natu.

Inspectors Hamilton and Moore and Constable Fish, with several Bombay Native police detectives, took charge of them.

THE NATU FAMILY.

The accused are well-known in Poona. Tatya Sahib Natu was mixed us with the Poona riots two years ago, when he considerably excited the Mahomedan with his music procession, which resulted in the riot near Daruwala Bridge. He was tried for this offence, but was acquitted.

The Natu family hold several inam villages, granted to their ancestors for good services and loyalty to the British Government when Bajee Rao, the last of the Peishwas, was overthrown in his attempt to oust the English from this country. Now, charge of an opposite nature has been brought against them; so probably Government will resume possession of the inam villages until the issue of the trial.

Both the accused constantly identified themselves with every public movement of importance in the city, and consequently were wellknown. The elder Natu is fairly well educated, and is a Brahmin.

The Honorable Mr. Tilak is also well-known; he has a Law Class in the city, and is editor and proprietor of two papers, the "Mahratta" and "Kesarl," the latter being printed in the vernacular. As the books and papers of the press were taken, it seems evident that Government intend prosecuting these newspapers for publishing sedition.

In Talegaon further arrest has been made of Sankar Vashwanath Kelkar, editor and proprietor of the "Poona Waibhav." He was taken to Bombay in the same train.

LATER.

Excitement in the city owing to the arrests is intense in the Brahmin community. Other arrests are reported to follow shortly.

Sir Charles Ollivant, Member of the Council, left Poona for Bombay by this afternoon's train.

Mr. Bonnerjee, barrister, has been telegraphed from Calcutta to defend the accused.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRISONERS IN BOMBAY.

SIRDAR NATU SENT TO AHMEDABAD.

After the arrest of the Hon'ble Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak, in Bombay, Inspector Hamilton, of the Arms and Ammunition Department, Bombay Police Force, was sent to Poona by the 11 p.m. train with warrants of arrest, signed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The four persons named in the warrants, viz., Balwantrao Natu, and his brother, Haripant Ramchander Natu, Keshew Madhav Bala, and Shunker Vishwanath Kelkar, were arrested, the first three men in Poona, and the fourth at Telagaon. These prisoners were despatched from Poona by the 11-15 a.m. train, in charge of Inspector Hamilton and Roshan Ali, of the Bombay Police Force, and Inspectors Moore and Fish, of the Poona Punitive Police Force, their destinations being kept quite secret at the Poona station.

On the arrival of the train at the Thana station, the prisoner Haripant Ramchander Natu was taken from the train by the escort police officers, and given in charge of Superintendent Duboise, of the Thana District, who was present on the platform to receive the prisoner. The prisoner was taken to the Thana Jail.

The remaining three prisoners were then brought down to Bombay, the train, which was in charge of Inspector Renison, of the G. I. P. Railway Police Force, arriving at the Victoria Terminus at 5 p.m. Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., the Police Commissioner, and Mr. H. G. Gell, the Deputy Police Commissioner, were present at the station to take charge of the prisoners. On the train being brought to a standstill, both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police went up to the prisoners' carriage. After they had been detrained by the escort officers, they were conveyed to the Prisoners' van, which had been kept in readiness. They were driven to the Esplanade Police Court Lock-up, where two of them, viz., Keshew Madhev Bal and Shunker Vishwanath Kelkar, were locked up.

The remaining third prisoner, Balvantrao Natu, was taken to the Central Police Office, where he was kept under police custody up to 8 p.m., when he was handed over to the B. B. and C. I. Railway authority, who took him to the Church Gate station, whence he was despatched to Ahmedabad by the Ahmedabad mail under railway police escort.

THE DEPORTATION OF SIRDAR NATU.

CONFISCATION OF HIS ESTATE.

The deportation of Sirdar Natu and his brother will come upon the public like a bolt from the blue. Under the powers vested in them by Act 35 of 1827, Government have power to deport any man for causing disaffection or disloyalty to the Sovereign. The Governor-in-Council, in the exercise of their prerogative, issued warrants for the deportation of the two brothers and confiscated their property and estate. Sirdar Natu was brought down to Bombay and kept in the Central Police Office for a couple of hours before his departure for Ahmedabad. He was in mourning, and refused to take any food, except some plantains. He seemed to be down-cast and disconsolate, and keenly felt the painful situation in which he found himself. His arrival in and departure from Bombay were kept strictly private. He was quietly removed to the Church Gate station, and then handed over to the Railway police for conveyance to Ahmedabad, where he will be incarcerated in jail during the pleasure of Government.

Natu's brother is also deported, and he will be kept in Thana Jail, for diffusing disloyalty to the British Raj.

MR. TILAK'S REMOVAL TO JAIL.

Mr. Tilak is removed to the House of Correction, where he will be kept pending his trial. Mr. Tilak, while he was confined to the Police Court, did not take any food, except some tea and biscuits, sent by his friend, Mr. Khare.

THE ARRESTED POONAITES.

MR. TILAK'S ANTECEDENTS.

Although the Natus are well-known to every one in Poona, they have not so widespread a fame as that of Mr. Tilak, whose speeches and writings have been the subject of frequent comment for some years. Mr. Tilak has been a moving spirit in nearly all the agitations which have in Poona gained the applause of the market place; his opposition to social reform was manifested when the National Congress assembled a tPoona two years ago. It had been the custom for the Social Conference to meet in the Congress pendal each year, but when Poona's turnoa me Mr. Tilak offered to this course a most uncompromising opposition, and took with him in the matter the ignorant masses of the city. His action was strongly disapproved by many who had up to that time been his political associates, but he carried the day, and the Social Conference had to find accommodation elsewhere. But the incident was not forgotten, and as it was followed by other lines of action, distasteful to the more moderate section of Mr. Tilak's associates on the Sarvajanik Sabha, they withdrew from that body and formed a new association, under the title of the Deccan Sabha. This desertion, however, did not prevent Mr. Tilak from success in obtaining, a short time ago, from the Local Boards in the Southern Division a renewal of their (suffrages as their representative upon the Legislative Council, where he has now sat for over two years.

Although not nominally an officer of the Sarvajanik Sabha, but merrly a member of its committee, it is generally known that Mr. Tilak exercises a dominating influence in its counsels. A few months back, the Government notified its intention to refuse to receive any representations whatever from the Sabha, owing to its action in sending round to the famine districts an emissary who misled the ryots as to their liability to pay the land revenue in years of scarcity. Thus, all correspondence between the Sabha and Government was stopped, although in years gone by its representation had always received polite and prompt attention from the authorities. Public opinion inclines to the belief that Mr. Tilak was to blame for the action by which the Sabha thus cut itself a drift from being a channel of communicating to Government the opinions of the people it has always professed to represent. The acceptance of his re-nomination to the Legislative Council by Lord Sandhurst has been the subject of averse comment in many quarters.

The services of Mr. Tilak in the cause of higher education are well-known. He was born in 1857, and took LL.B. degree in Bombay in 1879. Together with Messrs. Chiplunkar and Apte he started the Poona New School, which developed into the Deccan Education Society. This society now has under its care a High School and the Fergusson College, but Mr. Tilak is no longer identified with it, owing to his strong antagonism to social reform. He is editor both of the *Mahratta* and the *Kesari*, and his volume, "Oreon," anent the antiquity of the Vedas, is a well-known work.

THE NATU BROTHERS.

Sirdar Bulwantrao Ramchunder Natu, and his brother, Hari Punt Ramchunder, generally known as Tatia Saheb, are two of the most prominent native residents of Poona, and their arrest has naturally caused great excitement. Their wealth is mainly derived from *inam* villages, given to their progenitors by Government for service rendered in connection with the overthrow of Peishwa rule and the establishment of British power in the Deccan. The Sirdar, who is fifty years of age, has always taken an active part in political questions of the day. At one time he was given magisterial powers, but they were taken from him because of his connection with certain movements which Government regarded with suspicion. He was said to have been a leading spirit in the Ganpati movement, which three years ago resulted in an attack upon a Mahomedan mosque and a riot, in which two lives were lost. His brother figured still more prominently in this affair, and was arrested for murder, rioting, etc., but was acquitted of the charge at the Poona Sessions. He is about thirty-five years of age, takes an interest in sport, and some time ago established a riding school in Poona.

THE FAMINE.

THE OUTLOOK IN KUMTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present situation of Kumta is very grave by reason of the agriculturists and the labouring classes being thrown out of employment and without any sufficient earnings at a time when the market prices of rice and ragi, which form the staple food of the people in this part of the country, have risen abnormally high. What the result may be if the present state of things should continue for many weeks more I shudder to think of. Last year heavy floods were followed by a severe drought, which both combined severely damaged the harvest of the year. Consequently the outcrop of the fields was very poor. And what served as an aggravation of this was that the dire epidemic raging in Bombay and the famine prevailing abroad heavily told upon the local trade so as to withhold from the labourers and the coolies a large portion of their annual earnings for lack of employment. Now, with the full advent of the monsoon and the almost total cessation of the commercial business and with the scarcity and the abnormally high prices of the food-stuffs staring the poor in the face the situation is grave indeed. The poor people will have to drag on a very miserable existence for at least ten weeks more, whereafter the traffic will be resumed with the commencement of the steamer communication and the new harvest will be ready. Unrest and discontent are growing among the poor people, who numerically preponderate in this taluka, and there is every probability of these proving a danger, if not well guarded against beforehand to the public peace and safety. The well-to-do persons of this place, however, are not indifferent to the wants and sufferings of the poor or unmindful of the exigencies of the situation. Mr. Shoshagirl Sabbaya Shanbhag and two or three others have opened a shop (with the assistance of several charitably disposed gentlemen) where rice and ragi are being sold at reduced rates. This is a good project, for it also helps to bring about a decline of the prices of the food-stuffs in the market. But this notwithstanding the strong support of the well-to-do cannot be so far-reaching in its effects as to accomplish such happy results or relieve all the afflicted during the whole period of the duration of the distress. And unless supplemented by good substantial help from outside the resources of the well-to-do people of Kumta cannot go a great way in relieving the miseries of those affected by the scarcity. Consequently, at a public mass meeting held on the 21st instant to consider the best means of successfully grappling with the situation a representation was adopted for submitting to the Collector of the District pleading the insufficiency and the inadequacy of the local resources and soliciting an allotment from the Bombay branch of the Famine Fund, or failing that, any substantial help from Government. This representation, it is hoped, will receive favourable and sympathetic consideration at the hands of the District Collector.—Yours, &c.,

A. V. B.

PATELS AND LIQUOR LICENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I take the liberty of bringing through your columns to the notice of the authorities an anomaly existing at present in Salsette. The matter need only be brought to notice, and I feel sure that from its nature alone it will receive immediate attention. The masses of the people living in villages are as a rule ignorant and illiterate. In these villages it is not unusual for liquor shop keepers to dole out short measures or charge excessive rates. In the majority of such instances the poor people have to walk away silent. Not infrequently some purchaser remonstrates, but he is insulted or forcibly turned out of the shop. Almost invariably the party has to pocket the insult. Should, however, any more daring than others not be inclined to submit, he proceeds to bring the matter to the notice of the village patel, with perhaps no better result than an additional threat or rebuff, since it is a well-known fact that that worthy is inclined towards the shopkeeper, who is generally a person of means and whose favour it is worth while securing. Thus the aggrieved party is the worse for his trouble in trying to find justice. As a complaint to the authorities is for him an utter impossibility the poor man remains helpless. In the village of Andheri there are two retail liquor-shops, one selling English liquors, and the other country-liquor. If therefore any person has to make a complaint or has any grievance against any of the shopkeepers he must go to the said village patel, as is well-known, being very often the only Government officer in a village, and armed with the powers of his post exercises many functions. He is a petty magistrate in the village, and disposes with the greatest facility cases where a judicial officer would perhaps hesitate to express an opinion. He can do as well as undo many things. Should therefore anyone seek the aid of a village patel, bearing in mind, the relationship between him and the shopkeepers, he must anticipate the possibility, not only of a miscarriage of justice, but of getting into trouble. Such a state of things is indeed deplorable, and surely ought not to be allowed to exist. It might effectually be prevented by not issuing liquor licenses to persons connected directly or indirectly with a village police patel. And now that the time for the renewal of these licenses is fast approaching, I hope that the authorities to protect the poor people from oppression and extortion will be benignly pleased to direct that no patel or any member of his family or his relative is granted a license to keep a liquor shop.—Yours, &c.,

X.

ACCOMMODATION AT PAREL STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to call the attention of the railway authorities to the insufficient accommodation at the Parel station on the G. I. P. Railway. No one perhaps can better imagine or describe the worry and inconvenience passengers are put to than the Rev. Dr. Evans, late Chaplain of St. Mary's (Railway of course) Church, who travelled for some years daily morning and evening from Dadur to Parel. The G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. Railway workshops being very close to the station, the work-people flock to the station in large numbers, and when the train arrives they rush into it, making the passengers in the several compartments like so many sardines packed in tin boxes. It is a pity to see the station in its present ricketty condition.—Yours, &c.,

Dadur, July 28. J. G. D'SOUZA.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road London.

AN APPEAL TO THE UNIVERSITY SYNDICATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with no little reluctance that I write on a subject of great importance to the welfare of our University. The Syndicate will be shortly assembling to appoint examiners for the ensuing examinations. In my own individual capacity I should hardly have felt myself justified in inviting the attention of that august body to some of the baser features that discredit the system of our examinations. But as I am merely echoing the sentiments that have been with one voice expressed by upright individuals interested in the progress of education, I have made bold to make this appeal to the Syndicate to take such effective measures as seem in their discretion most calculated to secure a better and healthier tone in the conduct of the examinations. As might naturally be supposed, the evils we complain of do not fall under the immediate and direct observation of the Syndicate or at least seem dwarfed in their significance when viewed from a higher sphere.

I am only repeating an oft-told story to those who are conversant with University matters when I remark that of late there is to be observed a peculiarly depraved atmosphere hanging round some parts of our examination system. But few have realized the magnitude and importance of the evil in all its bearings. It has been bitterly complained that the brilliant line of graduates that our University produced in the first decades of its existence has passed away. The immense strides that have been made in the improvement of the curriculum and the greater facilities for study should have made us expect quite an opposite result. Very facetious reasons have been assigned for this deterioration, but they only tend to make the mystery still more mysterious. It would not, however, be very difficult to show that it is the depravity I am speaking of, with all its contingent effects, that is at the real root of the matter. We have but to examine the spirit that inspired the students of the previous generation and the exemplary sense of their duty which their professors and examiners evinced in order to satisfy ourselves that this is really the case.

We of these days go to colleges not out of a pure love of knowledge for its own sake, but because by so doing we would be able to tack on the much-coveted letters B. A. to our names; not because we would be able to educate our minds on a sound and rational basis, but because the attainment of a degree would be of great service to us in the pursuit of our own selfish ends. Everything is to subordinated to this one grand aim of our life. We would not mind practising a little dishonesty if that would make us achieve the sooner that consummation we so devoutly wish—it would be easy enough to quiet our conscience by the reflection that it was not our fault if the University did not choose to be on its proper guard. It would be unnecessary, if not absurd, to dive into the original and pure fountain-head of all knowledge, when we have but to stretch our hands and drain off the contents of the pesty buckets that have been prepared and brought ready for our use by kind hands. We may laugh at that misguided creature of sentiment, the so-called "scholar," who burns the midnight oil over the great masterpieces of history and literature, when a more royal road is open to us if we only cram our minds with the fragmentary notes that have been published for or dictated to us by our University examiners. A practical creed of belief would be the most suited for getting through examinations; and any knowledge which does not answer our immediate purpose is to be cast aside as perfectly useless.

Fear lotther were the motives that influenced our predecessors in the pursuit of knowledge. The grand criterion adopted by the student of the present day in regulating his studies is "what pays most," that of the past generation was "what most substantially develops the mind consistently with a due regard for examinations." There certainly did exist a press in the country in those days, but the shelves of the students were not groaning as now under the burden of publications professing to assist, but in reality stunting the intellect by impeding its natural and spontaneous growth. They had far higher conceptions of education, and inspired with a true and scholarly enthusiasm, they read what was intrinsically valuable, not what was likely to be set; they studied science and literature, not papers in science and literature; their thoughts were not focussed towards the examination-hall, but took a lofsier and more liberal range, and hence the difference in the results that were produced.

While it is to be greatly regretted that an average student of the present generation is actuated by such mercenary motives in the pursuit of knowledge, injurious equally to his mental as his moral development, it would be unfair to lay the whole blame of it upon their heads only. It is pure sophistry to assert that any pernicious tendencies will be allowed to develop themselves in the subordinate elements of a system without at the same time admitting that there are circumstances tending to favour their growth. A great part of the training given at colleges corresponds closely to the spirit in which it is sought. Whether such mode of training is arrived at by the demand for it in the educational market or whether such training itself is responsible for the growth of this mercenary spirit it is not my province to determine. Leaving such speculations to others, I shall only say that many of our examiners and professors do not display the same keen sense of their responsibilities which characterised their predecessors of yore. We had to trust our interests to men whose unexampled integrity inspired confidence and commanded respect. Full well did they realize what a noble part they had to play in moulding in a measure the future destinies of a nation and how the prestige of the University maintained in the eyes of the public by the lofty purity that sanctified all her concerns. And while we all thought that after an unblemished reputation of thirty years she was on the high road to the meridian of her glory, we saw her moral machinery—the grand staple frame-work that preserved the safety and stability of the whole—suddenly disturbed in its impulsive activity, her beauteous countenance defiled with scars and sonars, and this once noble institution which ought to be the reflex of the better part of her nature, used but as a theatre for the display of the baser elements that compose it. And yet it is a matter of great surprise that the evil should be allowed to run on unchecked in its course, that the same scenes be acted again year after year on the moral stage of our University, without any attempts being made to arrive at a better state of things.—Yours, &c.,

VERBUM SAP.

INFANTICIDE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

A JUDGMENT delivered on Saturday at Allahabad by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blair will probably do more to put down infanticide than all the regulations framed under the Infanticide Act of 1870 put together thinks the local paper. The parents, who were Thakurs, were sent to trial under the following circumstances. It was proved that a female child, well developed and healthy, was born; and that the mother was well able to nourish the child. The child died in the course of a few days, and on examination by the medical officer, it was proved that it could have received no nourishment whatsoever since its birth and had been starved to death. The parents asserted that the child had been well looked after and fed, but that it had died of an attack of lockjaw. Before the trial came on the mother died. The father however was convicted and sentenced to death, and his appeal to the High Court was dismissed and the sentence confirmed. Morally there would seem to be no doubt but that the father was the instigator of the murder: but it was urged on his behalf that there was no proof that he knew or must have known that his child was being done to death. He admitted however having been with the child from its birth till it died, and it seemed certain that a report sent to the police thana that it was ill originated from him, and was obviously only sent when it was too late to save the child's life. When the police arrived the child was dead. The history of the village is instructive. It is included in the list of villages proclaimed under the Infanticide Act, and a census taken year after year of all children under the age of six years revealed the startling fact that 85 per cent were boys and only 15 per cent girls. A short time previous to this case a similar case occurred in the district. There, as here, the defence was that death was due to lockjaw. In that case the defence prevailed and the prisoners were acquitted. Had the present appeal succeeded there can be little doubt but that a most lamentable epidemic of lockjaw would have prevailed in Thakur villages, which curiously enough would have found its victims almost exclusively among the female children. As it is, when Thakur fathers realise that there own necks are in dangor in such cases, and the news will come with sufficient shock to be impressive, they will probably take more care that their female children are properly looked after. The judgment referred to lays it down that it is a father's duty to see that his children are cared for to the best of his means, and that if the childdies in consequence of neglect which might have been prevented, the father is responsible. At the same time, putting aside the particular facts of this case which involved a Thakur family in a village of notoriously bad repute for infanticide, the question still remains whether the conviction was legally justified. According to the evidence the child died within four days of its birth. Ordinarily speaking a child requires and indeed obtains, no nourishment from its mother for 48 hours at least from its birth; in fact the mother is not often able till later to nourish it. How then can it be said to be proved beyond all reasonable doubt that this child did die from the want of food, purposely witheld at the instigation of the father? Lockjaw infants though rare, is known, and post mortem examination cannot ordinarily establish its presence. On the principle of "pour encourager les autres" this conviction may no doubt be an exceedingly good precedent, but at the same time the absolute justice of the sentence may be open to doubt.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years grey hairs increase. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and improves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE Simla Fine Arts Exhibition will be opened with the usual conversazione on Monday, August 16th.

SUNDAY last being the birthday of the Maharaja of Kashmir, a durbar was held at Srinagar, and the customary *nazzars* were presented.

MR. HIGHAM'S report on the systems of famine relief in force in the various Provinces will probably be presented to the Government of India next week.

THE Bengal Government has ordered the erection of temporary sheds for the accommodation of courts and offices, the buildings of which have been damaged by the earthquake, pending final orders, which cannot be issued for some time.

THE Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association has forwarded to the Bengal Government the report of Messrs Begg, Dunlop and Co., Managing Agents of the Alliance Jute Mills, on the recent disturbance in the mills during the late riots.

THE examination for the appointment of European British subjects to gazetted office in the Punjab Police Department will be held at the Government College here on the 23rd proximo and four following days.

IT now appears quite certain that the Mullah Powindah has returned to his own village in Waziristan, and there is no large gathering of Mahsuds at Razmak. The Toshi Field Force is therefore unlikely to have any fighting worthy of the name, unless some totally unexpected tribal combination takes place.

THE Government policy in regard to railway expenditure is understood to be to curtail outlay as much as possible on lines under construction until November. By that time it will be seen how the financial prospect stands, as the kharif harvest will then have been reaped. The practical effect probably will be the curtailment of the current year's outlay by a crore.

THE Lahore Municipality has decided to close the Mahomedan burial-ground known as Bibi Pak Dewan Cemetery, which is situated quite close to the railway colony. Burials in this ground have become a public nuisance. Thirty-six respectable family enclosures are still to be used for interments, but on sanitary grounds it is to be hoped that these also will soon be closed.

A DARJEELING correspondent telegraphed that a rather severe earthquake occurred at 3-45 on Monday morning, and there were several slighter subsequent shocks. The shock was from north to south, and lasted twelve seconds. It was the most severe since that of last month. A Kuch Behar correspondent telegraphed yesterday: We have had earthquakes here almost daily since the 12th June, sometimes several in a day. On 23rd and 24th July there were none, but there was rather a sharp shock this morning a little after three o'clock.

PLANS for the erection of a new and improved Central Lunatic Asylum for the Punjab have been prepared, and the necessary expenditure sanctioned. The work has been delayed for fear of failure of the monsoon, but if good rains fall the construction will be commenced at once. The site chosen is near the Female and Central Jails in Lahore.

THE passengers of the *Aden* have replied to the Queen as follows:—The survivors of the *Aden* shipwreck beg to thank Her Majesty the Queen-Empress for her most gracious message and solicitude for them; and they are deeply touched by her sympathy. They are getting every attention and care from the Captain and officers of the *India*. All are doing well.

IN connection with the Berar stamp revenue, a novel fraud has been brought to light in the Akola district. The executant of a hundi writes the bill at the foot of the stamp paper, leaving as much space as possible between the stamp and the writing. When the hundi has been discharged and is returned as a voucher in settlement of account, the lower portion of the paper on which the writing appears is cut off, and the stamp is then available for use a second time. It is difficult to know in such a case whom to congratulate most: the man who first hit upon the plan, or the officer who first discovered the fraud. It is probable that a smile, childlike and bland, pervaded the face of each.

ONE of the items of revenue which suffers much in times of famine, is "stamps," and the forthcoming administration reports of all Provinces are likely to tell the same tale of decrease, as is shown in the Berar report just published. In this small area the decrease in the surplus revenue of the Stamp Department during the year 1896-97 amounts to 4·2 per cent. as compared with the surplus of the previous year; and as the income has of late been steadily growing, the failure in the past year may fairly be put down to the peculiar circumstances of the time. This view is supported by the fact that the receipts of the Ellichpur district, which was the least affected by the famine, showed an increase of the normal nuture.

THE report on the rail and river-borne trade of the Punjab for the quarter ending March 31 of this year shows a total decrease of 10·9 per cent. in the trade of the Province, the imports having increased by 15·2 per cent., while the exports have decreased by 35 per cent. The proportion of river-borne to rail traffic is 3·31. The increase in the imports comes chiefly under the head of food-grains, and is, of course, accounted for by the partial failure of the local crops. The increased imports of wheat came chiefly from the North-West Provinces and Oudh. Calcutta and Sind sent much more rice than usual, which more than made up for the immense decrease in the supplies from the North-West Provinces and Oudh; the extra import of jowar and bajra was entirely from Sind; whilst Rajpootana and Central India sent us unusually large supplies of other grains. Similarly the main decrease in exports is in grain and oilseeds, and is due to the prevailing scarcity.

IN "Our Note-Book" in "The Illustrated London News," Mr. James Payn writes:—The obituary articles on Mrs. Oliphant have not done her justice: they are not exactly grudging, but they seem to me to underrate her powers. She will, I think, be greatly missed from the ranks of literature, in which she filled a far higher place than has been generally assigned to her. Her very last published story, "Mr. Sandford," is admirably true to life, and unspeakably pathetic. No living writer—far less in his seventieth year—could have written it. It is a curious proof that the constant exercise of the mind does not weaken it, though, indeed, there is less of imagination in the narrative than of the experience of life. It was that in which she excelled. She drew from the living model, but never from the nude. She scorned the modern method of recommending that philosophy which, missing its mark, becomes "Procuress to the Lords of Hell." She wrote of nothing base. If her lines did not always lie (as, indeed, they did not) in pleasant places, she had little knowledge of the dark side of life: her villains are few, and not nearly so bad as novelists generally make them. She lived among gentlemen and gentlewomen, and drew their portraits like Vandyck. She had a fervent faith, and lived up to it; and I know no word she ever wrote, though she wrote so many, that could have disturbed her deathbed.

THE first Anglican Colonial Bishop was Dr. Charles Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia, who was only appointed in 1787. Dr. Inglis had been before the war of the American Independence, Rector of Trinity Church, New York, and had ardently espoused the English side. He was threatened with death if he read the prayer for George III., and armed men came to the church to fulfil the threat. Dr. Inglis read the prayer amid the clash of arms without flinching, and better counsels prevailed when his intimidators witnessed his courage. He fled, however, from New York, and on the eve of his flight buried a very valuable silver coffee-pot. Twenty years afterwards he returned to New York and disinterred the long-hidden coffee-pot which is now a valued heirloom in the possession of his descendant, General Laurie, M.P.

WHEN people are starving, remarks a contemporary, they naturally do not behave as if they were at a State Banquet or a Lares and one must make allowances for their conduct; and it seems rather severe to shoot them for stealing eighty bags of grain under the circumstances which took place at Sholapore. It is true these people also threw stones at the Police, but under ordinary circumstances, when there is plenty in the land, it is not usual to shoot people for throwing stones at the Police, or for stealing bags out of a train, and in a time of famine it seems cruel.

THE effect of the drought and scarcity can clearly be seen in the Madras Revenue Returns. Up to the 1st July the total collections was nearly 20 lakhs less than last year.

THE days of inflated prices for cycles are numbered, for an eminent and old-fashioned firm like Rudge-Whiteworth's have announced a reduction averaging 25 per cent. on their nett prices. This cuts the ground from under the American manufacturers who have been underselling lately, and will do good, but the measure was quite unexpected, and other firms are somewhat bewildered. Many cycle manufacturing companies at present are over capitalised and reduction in prices means ruin for many of them.

THE Club lawns will be one of the features of Henley Regatta this year, a considerable space having been reserved for these enclosures in the Phyllis Court meadows and elsewhere. The Isthmian Club will have an extensive frontage immediately below Phyllis Court, and next in order will come the lawns of the Thames Rowing Club, the Bath Club, the Sports Club, the Albany Club, and the London Rowing Club. The Bath Club and the London Rowing Club will also have houseboats on the course. The "Clubland" enclosure will this year be on the towpath side, with a raised promenade to view the racing over the heads of the general public. The Grosvenor Club tents will also be pitched on the Berks bank.

SOME of the most influential supporters of the Government in the House of Commons held a meeting, the other day, under the presidency of Mr. Cripps, Q.C., to consider the Compensation to Workmen Bill. They came to the unanimous conclusion that it was desirable to insist upon amendments. Such amendments would secure that the employer shall not be held responsible for the act of any stranger; that the procedure under the measure shall be made as simple as possible; that the limit of liability shall be more definitely ascertained; and that in cases of low wages or of partial incapacity the minimum amount of compensation should be lowered. It was also agreed that the amendments to the Bill lately placed on the paper by the Home Secretary carried the Bill further than before, and ought therefore to be resisted.

A MEDAL is to be issued by the British South Africa Company to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regular and other forces who were employed in connection with the operations in Matabeleland and Mashonaland between the 24th March and the 31st December last year. The medal is to be of the same design as that issued for the operations in 1893, but will bear the inscription "Rhodesia, 1896." Those already in possession of the earlier medal will receive a clasp only with the same inscription. The medal is to be worn on the left breast when in uniform. It will not be presented to officers of the regular forces who had no official sanction to be present.

CONSUL BOYLE, reporting from Copenhagen to the Foreign Office, says that if you wish to win back the colonial trade to the Baltic which Hamburg has taken away from us during the past 25 years, there is no better place than the Danish capital to operate from. Merchants can store their goods in the new free port there at ridiculously low rates, and by thus doing they would have their produce at a centre in the Baltic. It must not be forgotton, says the Consul, that our German competitors give many more facilities than we do to foreign buyers, especially as regards credit and easy terms.

MR. W. H. D. HAGGARD, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tunis, who, as announced the other day, is to

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Christie Murray's articles on his contemporaries in fiction, written with the object of aiding the average reader in the formation of just opinions of present-day authors, will be published in book form by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. When the criticisms were appearing in a weekly paper Mr. Murray received several letters from persons of whom he had more or less favourably spoken. One was from a writer of fiction whom the world holds in high honour, who pleaded that authorship should be allowed the distinction of exemption from rank and title! Among the many contemporaries Mr. Murray writes about are Dickens, Stevenson, Meredith, Hardy, Collins, George Moore, Barrie, Crockett, and Dr. MacDonald.

Dr. John P. Peters has now completed his narrative of the Pennsylvanian expedition to Babylonia, 1888-90, and the book, to be published next week by Messrs. Putnam, is entitled "Nippur; or, Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates." Nippur was a shining and flourishing city, and its temple was the religious centre of the dominant people of the world at a period as much prior to the time of Abraham as the time of Abraham is prior to our day. Dr. Peters discovered written records no fewer than 6,000 years old, which show that men in a high state of civilisation, building cities, organising States, conducting distant expeditions for conquest, ruling widely extending countries, and trafficking in remote lands, existed in Babylonia 2,600 years before the period assigned by Archbishop Ussher's chronology for the creation of the world!

The recent excavations in Babylonia, under Dr. J. H. Haynes, are recorded in a volume about to be published under the auspices of the Department of Archæology and Palæontology of the University of Pennsylvania. The volume, entitled "Latest Excavations in Nippur," will include the personal narrative of Dr. Haynes, supplemented by Dr. Hilprecht, the Assyriologist of the expedition. It is to be illustrated by seventy or more maps, plans, and other plates. The volume is to be issued by John D. Wattles and Co., of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, London.

Few of Sir Walter Besant's novels have been so successful as "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," a work which originally appeared in Belgravia, with illustrations by Fred Barnard, and was first published in three volumes in August 1882. In the magazine it was announced as having been written in conjunction with Rice, but from the preface in the earlier editions of the book it appears that Sir Walter was entirely responsible for the subject and for the writing of it. The ten years' partnership was broken on April 25, 1882, by the death of Rice, one of whose last acts was to arrange for the serial publication of the novel. "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" is now to be issued in a sixpenny edition of 100,000 copies, and is the first of Sir Walter's books which has been offered to the public at such a low price.

Mr. George Allen hopes to issue, before the middle of the month, the first two volumes of his new edition of Ruskin's "Modern Painters." This famous work began to appear in 1843, and the edition was completed five years later. The features of the present issue are twofold, a popular price and at the same time an excellent presentation of the pictures. In the original edition the illustrations took the form of large steel plates. Photogravure and halftone have been used with great success for the smaller drawings which the public are now to get.

An interesting history of the English black monks of St. Benedict has been written by the Rev. Ethelred L. Taunton, and will be published in two volumes in the early autumn by Mr. J. C. Nimmo. Dugdale's "Monasticon" deals only with these religious enthusiasts up to the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII., and their subsequent history has in course of time become obscured by a legendary growth which does not bear the test of research. Mr. Taunton now attempts a history of the English Benedictines from the advent of St. Augustine down to the present day. Previous writers, says Mr. Taunton, have drawn their facts mainly from the chronicles of Dom Weldon, a choir brother of St. Edmund's, Paris, but this worthy was often misinformed and did not understand the nature of the documents he saw.

Mr. Grant Richards will publish shortly "Bishops of the Day," containing biographies of all the living Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England, and of all Churches in communion therewith throughout the world. The work has been prepared by Mr. Frederic Lowndes, M.A. Oxon. The book will be bound in episcopal purple, and will bear on its cover the arms of the twelve Archiepiscopal or Metropolitical sees of Canterbury, York, Armagh, Dublin, Brechin, Cape Town, Ontario, Rupert's Land, Jamaica, Calcutta, Sydney, and Auckland.

A book on "Walt Whitman the Man" has been written by Mr. Thomas Donaldson, an intimate friend of the great poet, and will be published immediately by Messrs. Cassell and Co. The writer, who has thirty years experience of Whitman's life and habits, states that he loved him "with a love that almost amounted to awe" from close contact with it. Suffering appealed to him, sickness invoked his aid. He regarded poverty as a dispensation of nature. He did not smoke, and had no convivial or club habits. He did not like or use stimulants, except as medicine, and even eschewed tea and coffee. He was not a good or fluent talker. Impressions were quickly made in his mind, but his speech and ideas came slowly.

There are several facsimiles in the book, including one of an unpublished letter from Tennyson. In 1878 the late Poet Laureate wrote as follows:—"My dear Walt Whitman,—I am not over-fond of letter-writing. Am so overburdened with correspondence that I neglect half of it. I am very glad to hear that you are so improved in health, and that you move about the fields and woods freely, and have enjoyment of your life. As for myself, I am pretty well for my time of life, but somewhat troubled about my eyes, for I am not only short-sighted, but have great black islands floating in each eye, and this blackness increases with increasing years." My son Lionel was married to the daughter of F. Locker, the author of "London Lyrics," in February. The wedding was celebrated in our old grand historical Abbey of Westminster. There was a great attendance of literati, of which I read an account in one of your New York papers—every third word a lie! Trubner wrote me this morning stating that you wished to have a parody of yourself which appeared among other parodies of modern authors in a paper called *London*. I have not a copy of it, otherwise I would send it to you. —Yours ever, A. Tennyson."

Nobody acquainted with French history will need to be told that Bertrand de Guesclin was a very famous man. This hero, sprung from humble Breton ancestors, with few advantages of birth or of education, won his way from an obscure position to that of the first citizen of France, through the force of his courage, integrity, prowess, and rare military genius. He it was who drove the English from many of their extensive possessions in that country, and he is therefore regarded as the Joan of Arc of the fourteenth century. A book dealing with his life and times has been written by Mr. Enoch Vine Stoddard, and will be published next week by Messrs. Putnam.

Two additions are shortly to be made to the series of Nineteenth Century Classics which Mr. Clement Shorter edits for Messrs. Ward and Lock. Dr. Robertson Nicoll has written a preface for Mrs. Gaskell's famous book, "Cranford." The other classic to be included is De Quincey's "Opium Eater," and for it Mr. Richard Le Gallienne is to write the preface.

In a few days will appear what the author, M. Albert Trachsel, describes as an "architectural poem," title: "Les Fetes Reelles." M. Abel Hermant's new novel in distorne "Les Transatlantiques" will be ready early in the month. "Elia," a new short novel by M. Anure Theuriet, the French Academician, will be issued in about a fortnight. Mr. Jules Claretie, who is at present in Stockholm, expects to bring back with him the corrected proofs of his new novel, "L'Accusateur." A volume of verse by M. Jean Lorrain is in the press—title, "L'Ombre Ardente." M. Lorrain is at present in the south of France, and we believe that he intends writing a novel having Marseilles for its background. M. Paul Bourget's "Voyageuses," which have been appearing in *Cosmopolis*, will be ready in volume form about the middle of July.

The Roxburghe Press have in hand for immediate issue "The Blasted Life," by A. B., a short story. Mr. Downey is publishing a historical novel of the '98 movement in Ireland. It is called Ninety-Eight, and purports to be the recollections of one Cormac Cahir O'Connor Faly, a colonel in the French service. Further, we read that these recollections have been collected and edited by the grandson of the said colonel—namely, by Patrick O. Faly, Attorney-at-Law, Buffalo, N.Y. Mr. A. D. McCormick has provided the series of illustrations. Mr. Stanley V. Makower's new novel, the publication of which has been much delayed, will appear from the Bodley Head at the end of September. It is entitled, "Cecilia: the Story of a Girl and Some Circumstances."

A new edition of the first series of Mr. Austin Dobson's "Eighteenth-Century Vignettes" will be published in the early autumn, uniform with the other volumes. Mr. S. J. Adair-Fitzgerald's "Stories of Famous Songs," some of which originally appeared in *Lloyd's News*, will be published in book form by Mr. Nimmo. "The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton, and the Sequel thereto, Deborah's Title," is another of the Manning books which with an introduction by the Rev. W. H. Hutton, will be issued in the autumn by Mr. Nimmo. The scenes of Mrs. Wiggin's new novel will be laid in Scotland, where the author of "A Cathedral Courtship" is now residing. Mr. W. A. Lindsay, Q.C., the Windsor Herald, is compiling a biographical volume dealing with past and present members of the Queen's Household. A book will shortly be published by the scientific Press, entitled "Elementary Physiology for Nurses," by C. F. Marshall, M.D., M.B., F.R.C.S.

NOTICES.

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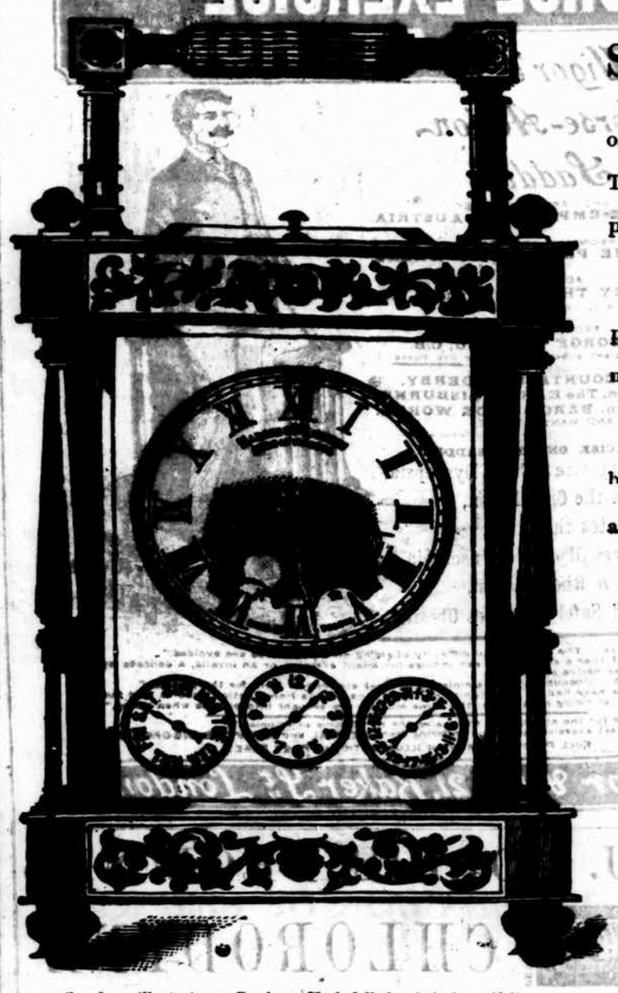

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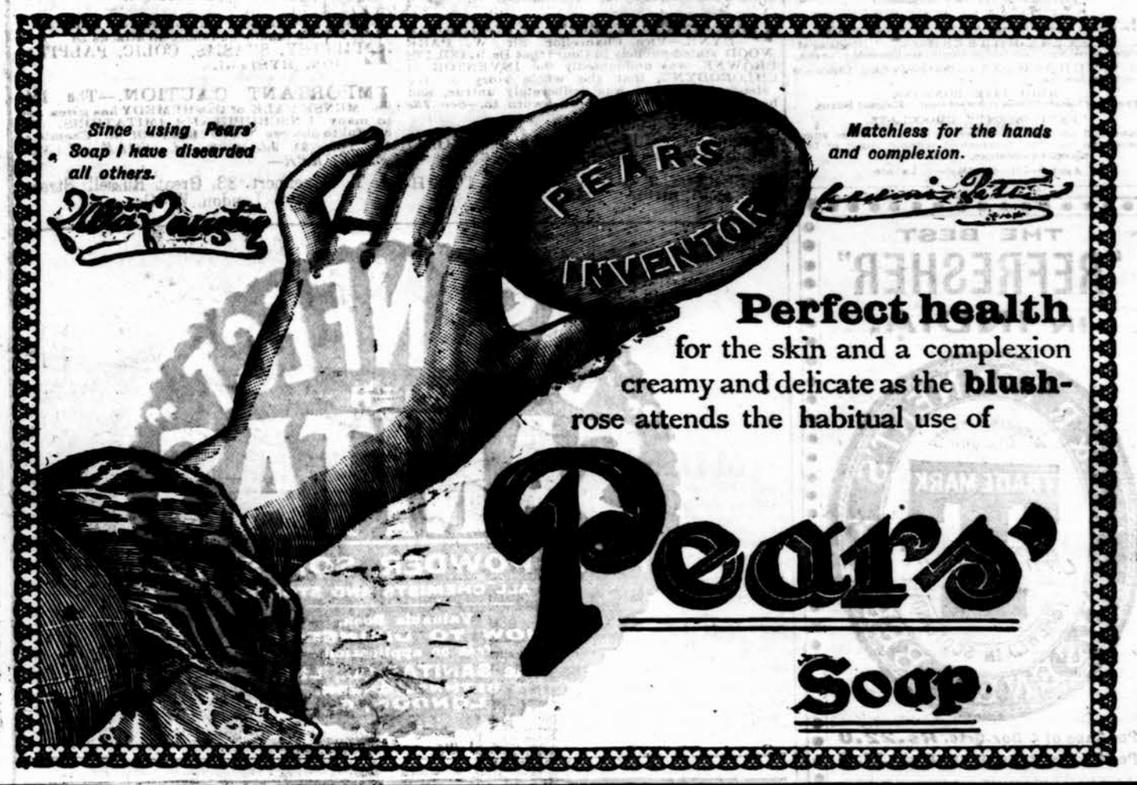
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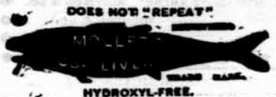

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